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ORVILLE & CO.,
LESALE
DEALERS.
Oyster House!
REET, SAN FRANCISCO.
of the Celebrated
RACCOON STRAITS
BEDS!
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RANSPLANTED
TERS!
PAULDING.
& WAGNER,
TABER & CO.,
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FAS,
Front St.,
Belting
nbia and Idaho.
AND COMMISSION.
OSTER & CO.
f warehouse
and Clothing
ND STEEL,
ARGO & CO.'S
reight Line
DAHO!
T NOTICES.
LEAD,
WALL PAPER,
OW GLASS, ETC
L. STORY, 45 Front St.

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XI. PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1871. NO. 188.

The Daily Oregonian.

HENRY L. PITTOCK, Proprietor.

THE DAILY MORNING OREGONIAN is published every day (except Sunday), and delivered by carriers to subscribers in Portland at 25 cents a week. Single copies, 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part of the State at $10 per annum in advance; $6 for six months; $3 for three months. Advertising at liberal rates.

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of the best articles in the Daily, will be published every Saturday morning, and forwarded by Mail to any part of the State at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, and $1 for three months, in advance.

All papers discontinued at the end of the time for which they are paid. Subscribers should renew at least two weeks before the date printed upon the address label.

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SAN FRANCISCO AGENT—L. P. FISHER, Rooms 20 and 21, Merchants Exchange, California street.

Professional Cards.

JNO. B. PILKINGTON, M. D.,
OCULIST & AURIST.

Office—No. 73 First street, 2d door south of Ladd's Bank.

OFFICE HOURS—10 to 12, 3 to 4, and 7 to 8 P. M.

Refers to Professors L. C. Lane, M. D., and Edwin Bentley, M. D., San Francisco; Rev. T. L. Eliot, Messrs. [illegible] & Stinson, Portland, and over 2,000 patients who have been treated by him.

ARTIFICIAL EYES INSERTED.
se3d&w6m

DR. S. PARKER,
Has removed his office to Vaughn's Building, cor. Morrison and Front Sts., opp. St. Charles Hotel.

DR. H. McKINNELL,
HOMEOPATHIST.
Those preferring this MILD, EFFICIENT MEDICAL TREATMENT can consult him at his Office on Fourth street, fronting the Public Square.
Ten Years Practice in Oregon enables him to treat successfully diseases peculiar to the climate.
Portland, Jan. 10, 1864. 4tf

DR. MARY A. THOMSON,
PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHEUR.
RESIDENCE & OFFICE—Third street, between Salmon and Main, opposite the Public Square.
Calls attended in any part of the City.
[illegible] for sale, and instructions given on the use of Battey's [illegible] Remedial Agent. jan15dtf

DR. KEE,
CHINESE DOCTOR & SURGEON.
Cures all Diseases, Internal and External.
No. 35 Second street, between Stark and Oak. s28lm

Law Cards.

J. M. SULLIVAN. H. Y. THOMPSON.
SULLIVAN & THOMPSON,
Attorneys-at-Law,
95 FRONT STREET,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Will Practice in all the Courts of this State and in the U. S. Courts. oc12dtf

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SHATTUCK & KILLIN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
OFFICE—In Parrish's Block, north side Washington street, between Front and First, Portland, Oregon.

S. C. SIMPSON. [illegible] WAYMIRE.
SIMPSON & WAYMIRE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
OFFICE—In Patton's Brick, State St., Salem, Oregon. dtf

JOHN C. CARROLL,
General Conveyancer
Notary Public for Oregon, and Commissioner of Deeds for the States of California, Nevada and New York and Washington & Idaho Territories.
OFFICE—S. E. Corner of FRONT and STARK STREETS, opposite Cosmopolitan Hotel, at Ferry Landing.

J. W. WHALLEY. M. W. FECHHEIMER, Notary Public.
WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
And Solicitors in Bankruptcy.
OFFICE—Odd Fellows Temple, No. 101 First St., Portland.
ja10 Particular attention paid to collections. tf

JAMES F. BROWN,
Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, and Notary Public,
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.
Consultations in the English, French, German and Holland languages. d2dtf

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law,
CORVALLIS, OREGON. dtf

THOMAS J. DRYER,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office—No. 4 North Front St., East side, three doors north of the Pacific Market. mr28dtf

Business Cards.

P. J. MALONE,
PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER,
Office—630 Clay street, San Francisco.
Deputy of Hon. Asher B. Bates, Register in Bankruptcy, will attend to professional calls from Oregon on application of responsible parties.
jy22 d3m

ALFRED GOODNOUGH. GEO. F. TRIBOU.
GOODNOUGH & TRIBOU,
CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS,
North First street, between B and C sts.
jy13dtf

C. W. BURRAGE,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Office—No. 111 First street. Residence, cor. College and Fifth Sts. dtf

GEO. H. JONES, Real Estate Broker. N. PATTERSON, Notary Public.
JONES & PATTERSON,
Real Estate Brokers,
INSURANCE AND COLLECTION AGENTS,
Commercial Hotel Building,
SALEM, OREGON.
CITY PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD. HOUSES and STORES LEASED.
FARMS AND WILD LAND FOR SALE.
Special Attention given to Financial Negotiations, Conveyancing and General Agency Business. el8dawtf

A. O. SERVENAY,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
131 FIRST STREET.
A LARGE STOCK OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS on hand. WORK DONE TO ORDER.
OBSERVE THE LOW PRICES FOR REPAIRING.

Covering Common Umbrellas, only	75	cents.
New Ribs,	25	"
New Handles,	50	"
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Other Work in Proportion, at the
NEW UMBRELLA STORE,
131 FIRST STREET. dtf

MILK!
AS I FEED MY CATTLE ON GRASS ONLY I CAN furnish the BEST Milk brought to the city.
HOTELS, STORES and PRIVATE PARTIES supplied
At Low Prices Twice a Day!
STOP THE CART WHEN THE BELL RINGS.
Leave your orders at McGinn's Bakery and at Marston & Newly's, Second street, between Morrison and Yamhill.
JOHN RATHBUN, Portland Dairy.

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THE GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE!

Carrying the U. S. Mails,
to
San Francisco and the East.

PASSENGERS WILL LEAVE PORTLAND DAILY by the OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD connecting at the Terminus with the

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA STAGE CO'S COACHES

For Tehama, there connecting with the Central Pacific Railroad for San Francisco, and at the Junction for the East, thereby saving one day's travel from San Francisco to New York.

Travelers by this Route have only THREE DAYS staging and a fine opportunity for witnessing the grandest scenery in the country.

In every respect this line is first class—Road in fine condition; Stock and Coaches not equaled by any other road in the United States.

Time from Portland to San Francisco, Four Days.

Tickets for sale at the Stage Company's Office; also, at the Office of the Oregon and California Railroad.

E. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

OFFICE—With Portland Gas Light and Water Company, next door to Ladd & Tilton's Bank, Stark street. s18dtfip

The West Side Stage COMPANY.

THE STAGES OF THE WEST SIDE Stage Company leave their Office on STARK STREET, and the OCCIDENTAL HOTEL, daily at 6½ A. M.,

Carrying the United States Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co's. Express.

PASSING THROUGH

HILLSBORO, FOREST GROVE,
Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity,
DALLAS,
MONMOUTH, INDEPENDENCE, BUENA VISTA, AND
CORVALLIS.

E. G. WHITEHOUSE, Agent.

N. B.—The Stage Company will receive orders for light freight from parties living in above towns, to be forwarded only through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.
Portland, July 8, 1870.

COLUMBIA RIVER & PUGET SOUND
Daily Stage Line.

Carrying U. S. Mail and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.

CONNECTING WITH STEAMERS AT OLYMPIA for Victoria and towns of the Sound and at Monticello with O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers for Portland.

Passengers wishing to connect with steamers on the Sound should leave Portland on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Private conveyances can be procured by writing or telegraphing to Monticello.

For further particulars inquire of
au10dtf COGGAN & CO.

Banks.

WELL'S FARGO & CO'S
Banking & Exchange
DEPARTMENT,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

WE DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE DIRECT on San Francisco, New York, Boston and all the principal cities in the Atlantic States, and the Dominion of Canada.

We also draw direct on London, Dublin, Paris, and will furnish exchange on other prominent cities in Europe, Australia, South America and China.

We also sell TELEGRAPH EXCHANGE on San Francisco and all other points desired, wherever we have communication by Express.

DEPOSITS received on certificate or open account, subject to Check or Sight, and accounts kept in Coin or Currency.

COLLECTIONS made through the BANK or by EXPRESS, any where in the United States. s28tf

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
ESTABLISHED, 1859.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.

INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS or TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards from Date of Deposit.

MONEY LOANED on approved Security.

BONDS, STOCKS and other valuables received on Deposit for safe keeping.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and other property made for parties.

SIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic States for sale.

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THE BANK
OF
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Paid up Capital.........$1,562,500,

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

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BRANCHES.
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Exchange for sale on
England, Ireland, Scotland, New York & Canada.

INTEREST ALLOWED on TIME DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted or Collected. Loans made on available collaterals.

jy1dtf EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

Fire Insurance.

UNION Insurance Company
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

CASH CAPITAL, Gold..........$750,000.00
ASSETS EXCEED $1,000,000, GOLD.

Losses Promptly and Equitably Adjusted and Paid in Gold Coin.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
CHAS. D. HAVEN, Secretary.
HENRY FAILING, Resident Director, Portland, Oregon.
EDWIN D. BACKENSTOS,
c03tf General Agent.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE!

BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:

FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.

FOR MONTICELLO—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.

n17dtf J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

WILLAMETTE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

FROM AND AFTER DATE, UNTIL FURTHER notice, the

STEAMER
SENATOR

Will leave Portland at 3 o'clock P. M., Daily, (except Sunday) for Oregon City.
RETURNING—Will leave Oregon City at 7:30 A. M.

PASSENGERS FOR DAYTON and intermediate points, WILL TAKE THE CARS, leaving Portland at 7:30 A. M., Connecting at Canemah with the

STEAMER
DAYTON,
ON
Monday, Wednesday & Friday
OF EACH WEEK.

PASSENGERS FOR LINCOLN, and intermediate points will take the BOAT leaving Portland at 2 P. M.
s20dtf J. D. BILES, Agent.

HO, FOR THE EAST.
The Quickest Route and Cheapest Route.

THE OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
Line of Steamers,

Connecting with the
NORTH WESTERN STAGE CO.'S
Line of New Concord Coaches,
At UMATILLA, and intersecting the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD
AT KELTON, UTAH,

NOW FORMS THE ONLY DIRECT, Shortest, Quickest and Cheapest Route to the East, and passes over the most beautiful and most interesting portion of the PACIFIC COAST.

The natural beauties of the COLUMBIA RIVER, GRAND RONDE VALLEY, BOISE VALLEY, SNAKE RIVER and "SHOSHONE FALLS," must be seen to be appreciated, no pen can describe them.

Time through to Chicago, only Nine days

Rates of Fare:

From		First Class.	Second Class.
Portland to Omaha	....	$126 00	$116 00
" " Chicago	....	141 00	129 50

Passengers for Chicago can take either the "Chicago and Northwestern," "Chicago, Burlington and Quincy," or the "Chicago, Rock-Island and Pacific" Railroads at Omaha.

THROUGH TICKETS now on Sale at the Office of the O. S. N. Co., and at the Office of the C. & O. STAGE CO., Stark street. my18dtf

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.

NO. 13. TIME SCHEDULE. NO. 13.

TO TAKE EFFECT SUNDAY, JUNE 25TH, 1871, at 6:25 o'clock A. M.—for the government and information of employes only; the Company reserve the right to vary therefrom as circumstances may require.

Daily Trains will run between

PORTLAND AND HARRISBURG
AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland.........	7:30 A.M.	Harrisburg.........	6:05 P.M.
"	1:30 P.M.	Harrisburg.........	8:00 P.M.
Harrisburg.........	6:25 A.M.	Portland.........	1:00 P.M.
Harrisburg.........	8:10 A.M.	"	6:00 P.M.

The 1:30 P. M. Train from Portland, and the 6:25 A. M. Train from Harrisburg are Passenger Trains and run Daily.

The 7:30 A. M. Train from Portland and the 8:10 A. M. Train from Harrisburg are Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) and run Daily (except Sunday).

Oregon & California R. R. Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at HARRISBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for sale over the Stage Line to the below given points:

In OREGON—Eugene City, Oakland, Roseburg, Jacksonville.

In CALIFORNIA—Yreka, Butteville, Soda Springs, Sacramento Ferry, Pitt River, Red Bluff, Tehama, Shasta, Callahan's Ranch, Fort Jones.

Freight will not be Received for Shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

Tickets for sale at Company's Office,
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.

H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Supt.
J. C. HILDRETH, Ass't. Supt.
E. P. ROGERS,
s29dtf Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.

THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAIL, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by

THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS,
AND AT CHICAGO

With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.

The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.

Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon; At COMPANY'S OFFICE, 206 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, and at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.

Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.

A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
A. L. WAIT,
Gen'l Ag't for Pacific States, San Francisco.
se21dtf

NEW MEDICAL WORK.
"THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE,"
FOR THE
DEBILITATED NERVOUS SYSTEM,
BY
DR. LOUIS J. JORDAN,

THE PROFESSOR OF THE ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, Montgomery street, near California, San Francisco, has published four of his most important and instructive lectures in a neat volume for those who cannot attend the lectures delivered at the Museum. Every Unmarried and Married man should read and study these important Lectures for the good of himself and offspring.

By addressing the Secretary of the Anatomical Museum, San Francisco, enclosing 25 cents in postage stamps, to pay postage, the Book will be forwarded to any part of the States and Territories. my1dlyip

HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of San Francisco.

Capital $1,000,000

OFFICERS:

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GEO. H. HOWARD, Vice President.
N. B. EDDY, Marine Sec'y.
CHAS. R. STORY, Sec'y.

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FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.
oldtf2p

BOOKS, STATIONERY,
AND
Musical Instruments.

GILL & STEEL,
(*Successors to HARRIS & HOLMAN,*)
87 Front Street,
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers
IN
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
Blank Books,
STATIONERY,
AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OFFER for sale the Largest and most Complete Stock ever Imported to this market, consisting in part of

NEW AND STANDARD MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
All kinds used in the State.
LAW AND MEDICINE BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS—Every variety of Size & Ruling,
Counting House Stationery,
Initial Stationery—New Styles.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
Chickering Pianos!
AND
MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS!

We also offer very low for a limited time, PIANOS from Manufactories of Guild Church & Co., Haines Bros., J. Bauer & Co., Mathushek Piano Co., and a large invoice of the TAYLOR & FARLEY ORGANS.

As all our goods come from Manufacturers and Publishers direct, we can offer the most liberal inducements to purchasers.

PIANOFORTE WAREROOMS up-stairs. s[illegible]dtf

JANION & RHODES

OFFER FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES a Superior Stock of

IMPORTED WINES,
SPIRITS,
ALE & PORTER,

Consisting in part of

HENNESSEY & MARTELL BRANDY, in cases;
RENAULT'S FINE PALE
HOLLAND'S GIN, in cases;
IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY, in cases;
FINE SHERRY AND PORT WINES,
BLOOD, WOLFE & CO.'S CELEBRATED ALE AND PORTER, in cases;
IND COOPE & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE, in cases;
GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT;
BASS' CELEBRATED INDIA PALE ALE, in hogshead;
H. PIPER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE;
RUINART, PERE & FILS CELEBRATED CHAMPAGNE, "CARTE BLANCHE."

"Cutter Whisky."

Agents for the above Celebrated brand of Whisky, a complete stock of which we have on hand and offer for sale in quantities to suit at San Francisco Agents Rates.
au19dtf

PERHAPS YOU WANT A
BED-ROOM OR PARLOR SUITE!
OR A HAIR TOP OR
Skeleton Spring Mattress!
OR A BEST CURLED HAIR, OR A
Moss, Eureka, Pulu or Straw Mattress!
THEN GO TO
W. A. BUCHANAN'S,
S. W. Corner First and Taylor Sts.

OR SHOULD YOU STAND IN NEED OF A BUREAU, BEDSTEAD, WASHSTAND, TABLE, or a SET OF CHAIRS,
Call at BUCHANAN'S,
S. W. Corner of First and Taylor Streets.

OR YOU MAY WANT A
PRETTY & COMFORTABLE LOUNGE
for the Sitting Room, or a WORK BASKET,
then go to
W. A. BUCHANAN'S,
S. W. Corner Taylor and First Streets,
Where everything in his line can be Bought Cheap.
[illegible]

PIPIFAX!
JUST ARRIVED.
TRY IT!
SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.
s25dlm

By Overland Telegraph.

[DISPATCHES TO THE OREGONIAN.]

EASTERN DATES TO OCT. 13.

CALIFORNIA.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13.—The weather continues hot and dry. The norther prevailed all night but is now abated.

Coming in—the steamer *Colorado* from Panama and Mexican gulf ports; ship *Scythia* from Sydney, with coal to Blink, Peabody & Co.

It is believed that the prompt action of the San Francisco insurance companies, in making good their losses and maintaining their capital unimpaired, will really strengthen our credit abroad and make the stock in the different companies ultimately worth as much more than par as the assessments which have been levied.

The Fire Commissioners have decided that the charges of wholesale plundering at the Market street fire, made by Ross, foreman of one of the companies, is not sustained, and have ordered him to send in his resignation.

In the case of Emma Robinson, who sued Dr. Scott of the Female Hospital, for libel in publishing a card explaining the nature of the disease for which she was treated after she had sued him for malpractice, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

The Mechanics' Pavilion will be completely torn down by the end of next week.

The body of David Berry, a hack driver, missing since Monday, was found in the bay.

The Alhambra Theater benefit netted $515 for the Chicago relief fund.

The Caledonia Club have voted $300, and the Mechanics' Institute $1,000. The Order of B. N. A. I. Brethren have raised $3,500 in San Francisco and interior towns. The total subscriptions in San Francisco through the General Committee, societies, benefits, etc., will aggregate $90,000 at this time, and the different benefits to come off next week will largely increase the fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The bark *Whistler*, which sailed for Portland October 3d, with a general cargo, returned to-day in distress, having encountered heavy weather and been on fire. She will be wholly discharged and repaired. Her cargo is rumored to be quite badly damaged, but her report does not show it.

Gashweiler and a number of other leading operators, are off for Schell Creek this week. Letters received from that locality speak so confidently of the richness of the mines, in spite of the lateness of the season, there are indications of quite an excitement growing out of it.

Subscriptions continue to be made for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, and it is now believed that at least $110,000, and possibly $125,000 will be realized from all sources.

The gale last night was felt in all directions, and was one of the most unpleasant ever experienced. In many localities in Oakland, red dust, which was so noticeable in San Francisco, was even more abundant and the weather more severe.

In the case of F. Whitton et al vs. G. W. Wilbur to-day, in the Twelfth District Court, the clause in the Mechanic's lien law, which makes an owner responsible for the whole bills of his contractor, was declared unconstitutional and void.

Oakland has already raised over $10,000 for Chicago, and more is coming.

Sales of stocks in the Board this week aggregate $4,260,000 and there is a steady and marked increase in transactions day by day.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—The Board of Education, this afternoon, gave permission to the Principals of the different Public Schools to receive contributions from the pupils for the benefit of the people of Chicago, and to take part in the grand entertainment for the same purpose. The Board also passed resolutions of sympathy for the people of Chicago.

The ladies held a large and enthusiastic meeting this afternoon, and elected Mrs. C. H. Bugbee, President, a long list of Vice Presidents, and Mrs. Barker as Treasurer, and Mrs. Everett, Secretary. They resolved to procure a permanent hall and solicit contributions of material, from merchants and others, and proceed to make up warm under garments and clothing for the sufferers as rapidly as possible.

At 3 P. M., Mr. Friedlander, Treasurer of the Citizens Executive Committee, had received $67,000 coin, and the total collections by all parties were about $97,000. At the close of this evening not far from $100,000 will have been raised.

The new Presbyterian Church, near Mills' Institute, back of Brooklyn, Alameda county, costing $10,000, was blown down in the norther last night and completely ruined.

The ship *Swallow* is coming in from the outside, 119 days from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting is being held at Platt's Hall this evening, the occasion being the address of Hon. Newton Booth, Governor elect, to the Germans on the political questions of the day.

From Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, October 13.—Sheriff Noble, of San Bernardino, has captured Sepulveda and another noted horse thief with a band of horses.

C. Jones was seriously and perhaps fatally injured by the bite of a small black spider this morning at Los Nietos.

Hon. Vincent Collyer, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here this morning from Arizona.

OREGON.

A few days ago a gold brick worth $7,600 was cast at Baker City.

The Baker City *Democrat* gives a brother Democratic editor a "benefit" in the shape of "a personal" two columns long, in which the words "liar," "ingrate," "viper," etc., play a conspicuous part.

A thief entered the house of A. J. Apperson, at Oregon City, on Monday night, and robbed Mr. Apperson's pockets of $220 coin and a bunch of keys, one of them a safe key. The thief was heard just as he was leaving the house. Chase was made, but he escaped. He thought it prudent not to go near the safe.

The *Enterprise* learns that Chas. Candle, formerly of Clackamas county, was accidentally shot and killed in Baker county a short time since by a gun set in a window in a neighbor's cabin so that it would go off in case any one tried to enter. Candle was a familiar friend of the owner of the cabin, and in passing one day during the latter's absence, attempted to enter by the window for some purpose, with the above result.

THE TERRITORIES.

The total value of assessed property in Washington Territory is $11,562,890. This is an increase over 1870 of $2,123,733.

Frank Carr, a boy of fourteen, was shot and killed near Seattle a few days ago by the accidental discharge of a gun while he was hunting with some other boys.

Beriah Brown has been "recognized" at last. He has been elected to the honorable and responsible office of Printer to the corporation of the metropolis of Seattle.

In Washington Territory there have been surveyed and approved 6,130,000 69-100 acres of land, which constitutes not quite one seventh of the whole area of the Territory.

Gov. Salomon, of Washington Territory, recommends the appointment of a Board of Immigration, consisting of three or five good citizens, and that the Board be provided with the necessary means to furnish officially such information as is desired by parties contemplating settlement in the Territory.

Keyser, a Tammany contractor, has made an assignment of $600,000 worth of property to J. S. Schultz, a member of the Reform Committee, in trust, to repay out of the proceeds of the same all sums of money which he may have improperly received from the city or county of New York, and he has given full information touching his pecuniary transactions with the city.

INDIAN COUNCIL AT SALEM.

The following report of the first day of an Indian Council, held at Salem, has been furnished us for publication:

The delegates from the various Indian Reservations of the Oregon Superintendency, met at the M. E. Church, at Salem, this morning, October 10th, at 10 o'clock. The following were present at roll call:

From Grand Ronde Reservation—Dr. Hall, representing Commissary Rinehart. Delegates—Louis Lipsank, Joseph Hutchins, Solomon.

From Siletz Reservation—General Joel Palmer, Agent. Delegates—Toot-toot-nay Jack, Push Wash, Harney.

From Umatilla Reservation—N. A. Connoyer, Agent. Delegates—Howlish Wampoo, Win-nim-snoot, Pierce.

From Warm Springs Reservation—Capt. John Smith, Agent. Delegates—Pia-a-noose, Billy Chinook, Mark.

From Alsea Reservation—Samuel Case, Commissary (in charge). Delegates—Joe Scott, Tyee Jim, Tyee John.

There were no delegates from the Klamath reservation as they were too distant to be brought here in time for the Fair, after the matter of having a Convention had been determined upon by the Superintendent. Besides the delegates, there were about sixty men from the various tribes present, who came in a private capacity to see and learn. Among them are many who have borne a conspicuous part in the history of the country.

A number of white people were present, including several ladies.

The session was opened with an appropriate prayer by Rev. C. C. Stratton of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mr. Meacham then explained, through Donald McKay as interpreter, that the object of bringing the members of the various tribes together, was that they might get acquainted with each other; compare notes as to their progress in civilization; consider plans for the promotion of the education of their people, their advancement in agriculture and useful arts, etc., and to see the advantages of the white man's customs and ways of living. He intended the session of to-day as a preliminary one. After some short speeches from different persons present, the delegates would be dismissed and the Indians would be provided with tickets to the Fair grounds. He wanted them to see everything they could there that would benefit them, and cautioned them against gambling, drinking whisky and other vices. He said a session would be held each day of the week when they would discuss such things as schools, churches, marriage, laws and the punishment of offences, the rights of property and also crimes and vices to be avoided. He would ask some white men to talk, and then the delegates or other Indians.

General Palmer was then introduced. He said it had been twenty-six years since he had been closely identified with the interests of the Indians of this part of the country. His first interview with any Indians here was with the Cayuses at Walla Walla, on which occasion Dr. Whitman acted as interpreter. Afterwards he was sent to the same Indians as Commissioner, and had from time to time visited all the Indians in Oregon. This is the first time representations from the various tribes had met. He thought it a happy thought of the Superintendent to bring them together. The object was to do them good and stimulate them to accept the blessings of the white man's civilization. He urged them to be observant and learn all they could. He said some of his Indians disliked the schools, and seemed opposed to sending their children. He hoped they would see the necessity for schools here.

Rev. J. L. Parrish being introduced, made a few remarks. He had been here thirty-one years. He had come for the benefit of the Indian, and had become acquainted with almost all the Indians here personally. He was glad to see the representatives of the several tribes together, and hoped they would be greatly benefitted by the meeting.

Rev. A. F. Waller, Rev. C. C. Stratton, and Hon. T. W. Davenport, were severally introduced and made a few remarks welcoming the Indians, and expressing hopes for their progress and welfare.

Push wash, a delegate from Siletz Reservation, was then introduced and made an interesting speech of considerable length. He was glad to meet his brothers from other tribes. He thought the Superintendent wanted to do them good, when he sent for them. His advice was good and he desired to take it. There are many tribes of Indians, each with different languages, different hearts. It would be impossible for all of them to agree to adopt an Indian language or heart. It would be better for them to all be alike as the white men are. So it would be better to take the white man's heart—take his language and his way of living, just as they had taken his clothes. He wanted to take the white man's heart, and be just like the white man.

Louis Lipsank, delegate from Grand Ronde, said he wanted to talk a little. He was introduced by Mr. Hall, as a man who had once saved Mr. Spalding's life, had acted as guide for Fremont, and afterwards had settled in the Umpqua valley, marrying a Clickatat woman, and raising a nice family of two sons and two daughters. He spoke in Jargon. He said: "Mr. President, my friends: I am glad to see so many of my Indian friends here looking so much like white men. It is a good thing to come here in this house to-day. It is God's house. It is right that we should have good hearts when we are in God's house. Mr. Meacham understands that it is right that our hearts should be good and he brings us into God's house for that reason. All these people here know me. The Cayuse people all know me. The Alsea people all know me; all these Indians understand me; they know me. I have been among all of them. I know them from every reservation. I am getting old now. I know all the ground this side of the Rocky mountains. I have been over it all a great many times. I want to talk just a little to-day. I want to talk good talk that you can all understand. What is the reason that you don't all want to get white men's hearts and to like white people? We old people did not have this chance when we were young. The young Indians have good chances now to be like white people. They must understand that if they want to be like white people they must talk to the white people's God; and if they want to be smart, the children must go to school. If we would send our children to school, then our children would grow up like white men. You see that the whites are all smart. They have railroads, steamboats and good houses, and where did they get them? They learned these things out of books. They talk to God and learn what is in the books. It is all right; we want our children to be in school. We want them to learn, and want the children to learn how to build good houses, and how to do everything like the white people do. We are almost like white people now; we do not eat grasshoppers and such things now. We cook our food and eat it from tables. All Grand Ronde Indians eat on tables, and have stoves—cooking stoves. They do not now sit down and eat out of the ashes by the fire. They have stoves, and cook on stoves. They have good houses. All my people are that way. What is the reason you don't want your children to go to school? The white men want to make the Indians like them—want to have the Indians learn the blacksmith business; how to make wagons and work in gun shops and tin shops. My people understand these things. They can make all these things like the white men. I see good wagons running around here on the streets, and my people can make good wagons just like them. What is the reason you don't all want to be like the white people? I want you to put off your Indian habits, and cut off your long hair, and be like the white people in their dress and language. That is all I have to say now."

Billy Chinook, a delegate from Warm Springs, was introduced by Captain Smith as having received a medal from President Van Buren for services rendered Fremont, and also as having been first sergeant of a company of Indians employed against the Snake Indians. He made a few remarks in the Wasco language, saying he was glad to see so many friends, that he was not afraid to say what he wished to, but would wait until he saw what was to be done. A young man of his tribe acted as interpreter, but the speaker, seeing that his language was not well rendered, appeared much confused, and shortened his speech.

Howlish Wampoo, chief of the Cayuses, was next introduced. He spoke in his own tongue and was interpreted by McKay. He said he knew very little about white people, as he had been brought up in the woods. He was much in need of light, and was thankful for what he had already learned. He was a Christian, and wanted to do what was right. He expressed a high appreciation of the solemnity of the occasion, especially as the meeting was in God's House. Nothing unseemly should be done in such a place. He did not expect to be much benefitted himself, as he was too old to learn much, but he would tell his children and have them learn.

Joe Scott, a delegate from Alsea, gave an account of the experience of his tribe under Indian agents. Gen. Palmer was their first agent, and he started them to work and build houses for them. Had he remained with them, they would have done well; but he went away. Dr. Drew did well, also, but he went away. Then other agents came, and they lost nearly everything. Now they are glad Gen. Palmer is with them again, and he expects his people will do well again.

At the request of Mr. Meacham, a number of ladies who [illegible] hymn, which was listened to with great interest by the Indians.

Toot-toot-nay Jack, of Siletz, [illegible]. He [illegible] how his people were to [illegible] like the white man. They have no houses; they are pretty near the same as dogs. He believed the President of the United States wanted to fix it all good for them. He wanted to do right; he wanted to tell no lies; he did not want to promise to be good here and then go out of doors and do wrong again. He hoped they could get like white men.

Mr. Meacham announced that the hour for adjourning had arrived, and that another meeting would be held to-morrow at the same hour, when the bell should ring. He gave them some advice about their conduct on the fair grounds and dismissed them.

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PRACTICE EMBRACES THE MOST MODERN AND Scientific Treatment for the
Speedy Relief & Radical Cure
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BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA,
And all Affections of the
THROAT & LUNGS!
ALSO, DISEASES OF THE
EYE & EAR,
SUCH AS
Deafness, Discharges from the Ear,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Polypus, or Fungus Growths in the Ear,
etc., etc., etc.
ALL ACUTE OR CHRONIC
DISEASES OF THE EYE,
Granulated Lids, Opacity of the Cornea,
[illegible], etc.

In fact every form and variety of Eye Diseases are treated by Dr. Aborn with success after they have resisted the ordinary modes of [illegible].

NO PAINFUL OPERATIONS.

DR. ABORN does not [illegible] painful or unpleasant operations; his treatment is mild and safe for the most delicate child. The afflicted are hereby informed, that after the first visit, for many of the diseases which he makes a specialty, they can take the treatment home and use it until cured, without pain or interruption to their usual avocations.

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Black and Colored [illegible] Silk,
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The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1871.

Implements of Agriculture.

It was noticeable at the State Fair that more interest than usual was manifested in improved agricultural implements and machinery. This is a hopeful sign for the progress of the State. A sure index of the industrial condition of a people may always be found by an examination of their implements of industry. It is true that in agriculture there is a smaller opportunity to employ labor-saving machinery than in most other employments; or rather labor cannot be saved in this pursuit to the same extent as in many others; yet by the use of good implements and machinery in agriculture, an immense saving may be effected, and it will no more answer to ignore late improvements in this line than to try to weave by hand against the modern power loom.

Of course most of our agricultural machinery and implements, including reapers, mowers, threshers, cider mills, plows, wagons, fan mills, rakes, forks, and scythes, are brought here from the other States, and many of the articles just enumerated will continue to come to us from other States for a long time yet. But others may be manufactured here, and doubtless will be. The works for the manufacture of agricultural implements and machinery at Salem, will form one of the most useful enterprises in the State. No manufacturing enterprise is wanted more. Encouragement for similar undertakings should be afforded, and other towns would do well to emulate the sagacious liberality which Salem exhibited, when by a moderate donation or subsidy she secured the erection of these works within her limits.

But we were speaking in particular of agricultural implements and machinery. At the State Fair a number of creditable exhibitions of Oregon's efforts in this line were made. Salem wagons and carriages were very good, though the "Bain," the "Mitchell" and other wagons of Eastern manufacture seem to hold the Oregon market now. In fact, the high rates of labor prevailing in Oregon are against the manufacture of wagons as of many other things, here; and wagons made at the East, with cheap labor and materials, when offered for sale in Oregon, create a competition which is heavily felt by the Oregon maker. A traveling thresher, which has been used in connection with a header, was exhibited, and those who have seen it work speak highly of its operations. Running alongside of the header, it threshes, cleans and sacks the grain. If a header is to be used, this thresher seems just the thing. A remarkably good implement was a hay press, exhibited by T. B. Wait, of Polk county, the patentee. Mounted on wheels it can be moved at pleasure over the field. The hay may be thrown into it from the cock or windrow; the pressure is given by a sweep of immense power, to which a horse is attached; the bale may be pressed and tied in three minutes and hoisted by means of a lever out of the press and loaded upon a wagon. This press is a most useful invention, and its merits will soon cause it to come into very general use. Two or three plows of unique construction were on exhibition, and many merits were claimed for them. But the common plow is good enough and cannot be much improved until we get a steam plow. The great improvement needed is not in the shape or style of the plow, but in the mode of propelling it.

Why Not Be Fair?

Cannot the *Herald* abandon partisan special pleading, and talk of national affairs in such a way as to show that it both possesses candor and intelligence and respects the intelligence of its readers? Where is the use of its iterated and continued efforts to make people believe that the national finances are mismanaged, that the revenues are needlessly and corruptly expended and squandered, and that the Republican party is unfaithful to its trusts and unworthy the confidence of the country? All this is mere trifling. Our neighbor ought by this time to be convinced that the conduct and management of national affairs by the Republican party are well understood and fully approved by the country. The public mind is thoroughly made up as to the merits of Republican policy and Republican administration. All parts of the country speak out on this subject. States widely separated render a common verdict. That verdict comes from California, from Maine, from North Carolina, from Ohio, from Pennsylvania, from Montana, and from Colorado. Why so uniform a result, unless the people are satisfied with the measures and achievements of the Republican party? And if the country is so terribly oppressed by that party; if its revenues are squandered; if so many hundreds of millions are thrown annually "into a vortex of stealing, extravagance and rascality," (we quote here the *Herald's* language) why do not the people turn to the Democratic party for relief? The simple answer is this: It is known that these assertions are not true, and that the Democratic party is not fit to be trusted with the Government.

From the Finance Report of 1870 the *Herald* takes the figures showing the "total expenditures" of the two fiscal years named below, as follows:

1868-69	$584,777,996 11
1869-70	702,907,842 88
Total	$1,287,685,838 99

"Out of this immense sum," says the *Herald*, "there was paid on the national debt at the same time only $315,000,000. Good Heavens! Into what vortex of stealing extravagance and rascality has the rest of this immeasurable sum been sunk?" Now if our neighbor were not wholly devoted to a low species of party pleading, he would not seek to make the impression that he here tries to create. He would give statements fully and fairly, and not quote figures in such a partial way as to lead readers to make erroneous deductions from them.

It is true that the official report states that the total expenditures for the two years indicated were as above given. But this includes the statement of the redemption of loans and treasury notes during that period. Let our neighbor turn to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1870, which he will find in the beginning of the book we sent him, and he will there discover (page 21) that, of the expenditure of $702,907,842 88 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the sum of $393,254,283 13 is for these redemptions. To illustrate, the redemptions of legal tender notes for that year were $177,173,520, and of fractional currency $23,238,088. But other legal tender notes and fractional currency were issued to replace those that were redeemed. This operation is going on steadily. As our paper currency becomes worn out it is redeemed, and new issues are made. Yet the whole amount so redeemed is charged in the "total expenditures" of the Government, and the whole amount so issued to replace it is credited in the "total receipts." It is the same with coin certificates and other descriptions of funds, many millions of which are redeemed and issued every year. The *Herald*, in point of fact has given only half the statement. When it said that the "total expenditures" for the two years indicated were $1,287,685,838 99, it should have said that the total paid on the debt during the same period (page 24) was $655,167,000 44. That is, inasmuch as the table of "total expenditures" includes all the legal tender notes, fractional currency, coin certificates, etc., that were redeemed, those amounts should be included with the five-twenty bonds as part of the grand sum by which the debt was reduced.

All these things are so lucidly set forth in the official finance reports, and are so plain to popular comprehension, that our neighbor may as well stop his special pleading, be candid in his statements and give readers credit for more intelligence than he has heretofore been willing to allow them. This narrow way which Democratic organs have of treating such subjects is a losing game, and one would think that they might by this time have discovered so patent a fact.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL STATE FAIR.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE OREGONIAN.]

SALEM, October 13, 1871.

SOME OF THE PREMIUMS.

With infinite difficulty I have dug out of the confusion here a few of the premiums awarded. For some particular knowledge of the sheep premiums, I am indebted to Mr. T. G. Naylor of Yamhill, who has a lot on exhibition, and who manifested a disposition to furnish all necessary information, not only in relation to his own, but the animals of other exhibitors.

Mr. Naylor's sheep are of the American (cross bred) Merino breed. He took first premiums for bucks two years old and upward, single ewe and single lamb, and first and second premiums for buck one year old, ewe one year old, and ewe and lamb. Mr. John Minto took some premiums in the same class and number, but he neglected to furnish me with definite information. Mr. Naylor took some first premiums for French Merinos. He had one yearling ewe from which he clipped this season thirty-one and a half pounds of wool.

Mr. Thomas L. Davidson, for Spanish Merinos, took a second premium on a two year old buck, and first premiums on the best ewe, and for lot of three best lambs.

Thomas Cross received a second premium for Cotswold buck two years old, second on a lamb and first on best ewe and lamb.

Thomas Butterfield & Son, California exhibitors, for Cotswolds took first premiums on best buck two years old and upward, on best lot of three lambs, best single ewe, best single lamb, and best yearling.

Cattle.—Mr. M. Fisk of Marin county, took first premium for the best herd of twenty-five. I heard old cattle raisers declare that they had never seen a finer herd. Mr. Fisk had one lot of last spring's calves of short horns, all of them deep red, which excited much admiration. Among his cows is one full blood roan Durham, said to be at least one of the best animals on the coast.

Messrs. B. E. & D. C. Stewart of Yamhill took a number of premiums for cattle, but as I failed to find either of them, or the Superintendent, or the committee, or the books, I am not able to say what credit they are entitled to.

Hogs—Messrs. W. M. and D. Sharer obtained first premiums for Magie boar, sows and pigs—a new breed, and very handsome; also first premiums for Chester White boar, sow and pigs.

J. L. Parrish was awarded first premiums for a fine lot of Essex hogs.

Thos. Cross got first premiums on a family of Berkshires.

GRAINS, ETC.

Wheat—Mr. Jacob Grazier of Yamhill, obtained first premiums for best 20 acres of club wheat and best 20 acres of fall wheat. The club yielded 554 bushels, and the fall a little over 44 bushels per acre in a field of 24 acres.

Mr. D. C. Stewart of Yamhill, was given first premium for the best 10 acres of fall wheat. I did not learn the yield.

Mr. C. P. Burkhart of Linn, exhibited several splendid specimens of wheat. He received first premiums on several entries and second premium on best bushel of Chili spring and Mammoth or Burkhart fall wheat. The latter is very large grain, obtained by successive crops from picked large size seed. He got first premiums for best bushel side oats, best bushel corn, best bushel English brewing barley, best bushel buckwheat, and best exhibit of red clover seed. He exhibited in jars several specimens of wheat grown on his farm from seed obtained at the East last year, among which are the Sarsette (French), white Fouzelle (French), Golden Amber, Colorado and Iowa white winter. Each of these specimens was different from any of our wheat, but none of them so handsome as our white fall wheat. Mr. Burkhart also exhibited some sugar beets of his growing. His yield was over 9,000 pounds on a quarter of an acre.

For oats, Mr. Jacob Grazier obtained first premium on best bushel of winter. His yield was over 60 bushels per acre.

Ex-Senator Nesmith took first premium for best bushel of Surprise oats.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The plowing match to-day attracted much attention. A large crowd went out to see the boys plow. The premium was offered for the best plowing by boys between sixteen and eighteen, fourteen and sixteen and twelve and fourteen. I wasted not less than three hours in the effort to find who had taken premiums in these classes. I finally got hold of the entry book, and learned from that only, that W. H. Dowling, 12 years old, son of John Downing, of Marion county, was credited with 1st premium in his class, and Isaac Patterson 2d premium in his class. Other entries had no mark or sign by which to determine the judgment of the committee thereon.

H. H. Tuttle of Portland, was awarded diplomas on chilled iron plow, the statesman seed drill and Excelsior Mower.

T. H. Lucas, of Dixie, Polk county, 1st premium on challenge gang plow.

S. Hamilton, of Aumsville, Marion county, 1st premium on sulky plow.

Jos. Kirkwood, of Wheatland, obtained 1st premium for thresher and cleaner.

The Gorham broadcast sower, exhibited by Mr. A. J. Bunner, was awarded a diploma. Mr. B. exhibited its work in the field, and it gave entire satisfaction to the farmers.

Finlayson's seed sower was awarded 1st premium.

Mr. R. A. Riggs, of Salem, exhibited a post and board fence, made without nails. The boards are put in like bars, between the post and a slat, and are firmly held by three clamps. It has the virtues of being cheap and easily repaired.

These were not, by any means, all the premiums awarded on agricultural implements, but they are all that I could *dig out* of the confusion reigning in that department, after immense hard labor.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Mr. C. E. Dubois, special premium of a set of furs worth $100, to the lady who should exhibit the best three loaves of bread, to be made at three separate bakings, not less than one week apart, with receipt for making in her own handwriting, and also state upon honor that her father, husband or brother has not complained of missing buttons on Sabbath mornings the past year; and who shall be able to play on the piano or organ, or sing *well*, 'Old Hundred,' "Yankee Doodle," or any other *fine* piece of music, was awarded to Mrs. Mary A. Cole of Marion county, against four other competitors. Mrs. O. Humason and Mr. Richard Williams were the awarding committee.

Dr. J. C. Hawthorne's special premium of two silver goblets for the best 50 pounds of Oregon Cheese, was awarded to Mrs. Hiram Smith, of Multnomah county.

These are the only awards of special premiums I could get hold of to-day.

ANNUAL ADDRESS.

The annual address was delivered by Col. David Taggart, at 11 o'clock this morning, to a vast multitude which would have been vastly vaster if the managers had not placed the speaker in the angle of the pavilion and wing, so that the people could only gather in front and on one side of him. The address will be furnished you for publication in a day or two.

TRIALS OF SPEED.

This sub-head is a misnomer. The races of to-day were not particularly exhibitions of speed and bottom, but rather trials of skill in jockeying and robbery. For the trotting race, mile heats, 3 in 5, the animals entered were Sherman, by J. B. Welsh; Molly, by J. J. Welsh, and Eph Maynard, by J. B. Lindsey. Eph won the first heat in 2:50½; Molly the second in 2:49½; Eph the third in 3:00½. Sherman cut no figure. The fourth heat was a regular swindle, and the judges declared it no heat, and ruled that Molly must have a new driver; whereupon Welsh withdrew her, and Eph went the 5th mile alone in 2:54½. Eph is an Idaho horse, and able to beat Molly every heat; but the trick seemed to be to give her two heats, in order to obtain large bets from Molly's backers, and then gobble them. After the fourth mile, the judges declared all bets off, and thus defeated the nice little arrangement put up by the Eph crowd.

After the above race there was a match running race put up by consent of managers, between Basket's "Screwdriver," and Gird's "Harry Bluff." Screwdriver by hard holding, won the race by only two or three lengths, in 2:01½. If he had been held harder he might have protracted the time to three minutes.

In the two mile heat race, best 2 in 3, "Buckskin" beat "Novice" in two straight heats. On the first heat, the latter horse was held hard by the rider, being brought down to a gait little faster than a hand gallop in one quarter of the last mile. It looked amazingly like another put up swindle. It is due to the judges, however, to say that they did what they could to prevent jockeying, except that they might have declared all premiums forfeited; and that is just what they ought to have done. The races, upon the whole, have been too much in the hands of the jockeys and gamblers, in spite of the best efforts of the judges, and a discredit to the Society.

EQUESTRIANSHIP.

There were five competitors for the premiums offered for the best riding by ladies. Mrs. L. Taylor of Salem, was awarded the 1st premium, and Mrs. Nixon of Albany, the 2d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. A. J. Beeler, Mrs. J. E. Strong and Mrs. N. S. Cooke were among the largest exhibitors in the floral department, and carried off premiums, accordingly.

Miss Eva Ford, of Portland, was awarded 1st premium for penmanship and card drawing against male competitors who are veteran teachers. She is a young girl, but talented with the pen.

Mr. J. B. Congle, of Portland, obtained 1st premium on team harness.

Smith Bros., of Buena Vista, 1st premium on lot of pottery.

Mrs. (Rev.) Nickerson, of Salem, exhibited a linen hand-made pillow-case over a hundred years old; made by her great-grandmother. The old lady was unquestionably cunning with the distaff and loom.

Mr. J. S. Frazer of the Pioneer Bell and Brass Foundry, of Portland, has on exhibition a large bell of clear and loud tone.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The leading members of the State Agricultural Society are after the last Legislature in the matter of the location of the State Agricultural College. Mr. J. H. Douthit, one of the old Presidents of the Society and always an active and influential member of the Society, addressed on Tuesday the following letter to the President:

SALEM, October 11, 1871.

DANIEL CLARK, Esq., President of Oregon State Agricultural Society—Sir: At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Corvallis College, the undersigned were appointed a committee to confer with the Oregon State Agricultural Society in reference to the best plan to promote the mechanical and agricultural interests of the State in connection with the management of the Agricultural College. The Board of Trustees realize the fact that the purpose contemplated by the act of Congress, is to some extent experimental, and in order to secure the full benefits to accrue therefrom it is necessary to secure the hearty co-operation of the Society over which you have the honor to preside. The undersigned would, therefore most respectfully request the society to make such suggestions through its officers, or a committee appointed for that purpose, in reference to the matter under consideration as they may deem proper, as the Board of Trustees is anxious to secure your assistance and concurrence in the management of the Agricultural College of the State, we feel persuaded that your encouragement given heartily to this matter must tend ultimately to the promotion of the general objects and purposes of your Society, the Agricultural College, as well as the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress. We are, very respectfully,

(Signed)
R. S. STRAHAN,
B. F. BURCH,
B. R. BIDELL.

At the session of the Board of Managers to-day, Mr. Douthit introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Society the permanent location of the Agricultural College by the last Legislative Assembly was premature, and the condition not in accordance with the best interests of the same, nor such as other States have seen fit to make in regard to donation to the funds of the College by the locality receiving the location.

The letter and the resolution were referred to a committee who have prepared a report in accordance with the suggestions of the letter and resolution, and the report will be presented to the Board this evening, with an almost certainty that it will be adopted without opposition.

OREGON.

A contemporary thinks that "two-thirds" of the people of Oregon were at the State Fair. Say one-eighth of them, and be nearer right.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that "Oregon ash lumber is fast becoming a favorite material for all work in California, where eastern ash has heretofore been used.

A report from the Fair Ground last evening contained this: "A fire occurred at the house where the Sisters of the Sacred Heart hold their fair on the Fair Grounds at a few minutes before six o'clock, caused by falling of the lamps while they were being put in suspended holders. The fire spread rapidly, but was extinguished by some gentlemen present, by smothering it with blankets. Several ladies fainted. No damage was done to the house.

If you want a Parlor Suite and Marble Table go to HURGREN & SHINDLER.

If you want a Bedroom Suite, a No. 1 Spring Mattress and a pure Curled Hair Mattress, HURGREN & SHINDLER'S is the place to get it—corner First and Salmon streets.

Vichy Waters are curative in Gravel, Stone, Vesical Catarrh, Affections of the Intestinal Tube, Liver, Spleen, Hepatic Colic, Paludal Cachexia, Albuminera, Chlorosis, etc., and most soothing and preventive in Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Diabetis, etc. For sale at C. H. Woodard & Co.'s Drug Store, Front Street, Portland.

REMARKABLE CURE OF THE DEPUTY JAILER OF MULTNOMAH COUNTY JAIL.

"The work goes bravely on." Case No. 5,240—Second series.

CITY JAIL, PORTLAND, Oregon,
June 7, 1871.

A. M. LORYEA & CO: I was attacked with a severe case of rheumatism. It was in my thighs, hips, fingers, shoulder blade—indeed in all the joints of my body I suffered great pain and anguish. I was attended by a regular physician, but with no effect. I was induced to try your Oak Weed Remedy, and it immediately cured me up. I consider it, from my experience, the best remedy for rheumatism known.

ALFRED F. TURNER, Deputy Jailer.

This is to certify that the above statement is correct to my own knowledge. JOHN P. WARD, Jailer.
oc3lf

NEW TO-DAY.

Wanted

A WET NURSE. INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.
oc14dlt

Wanted.

CANVASSERS FOR THE CITY DIRECTORY. Apply this afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.
S. J. McCORMICK, Publisher,
oc14d1t 105 Front Street.

MONSTER CONCERT

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF ALL THE VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSICAL TALENT IN PORTLAND, WILL BE CONVENED AT PHILHARMONIC HALL, On Monday Evening, Oct. 16, 1871. At 7½ o'clock, for purpose of Rehearsing Music for the

MONSTER CONCERT!

To be given during the ensuing week in Aid of the Sufferers by the Chicago Disaster.

oc14d2t S. J. McCORMICK, Chairman.

NEW TO-DAY.

REMOVAL!

RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY

HAVE REMOVED THEIR REAL ESTATE AND Intelligence Business from the St. Charles Hotel to

No. 92 Front Street.

The Office lately occupied by Dean & Fisher, where they may be found at all times, during business hours, ready to offer some of the BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET, among which is 62½ acres Choice Beaver Dam Land, to exchange for City Property.
oc14dtf RIDER, MOSKOWITZ & RISLEY.

FREE LECTURE!

AT THE

M. E. Church on Taylor Street, ON THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by

PROFESSOR LOWELL L. ROGERS!

SUBJECT—"Remedy for the Evils of Intemperance."

Rally! Rally! Come One! Come All!

LET THERE BE A FULL ATTENDANCE!
oc14dlt

SECURITY THE STEPPING STONE

TO SUCCESS!

TAKE NO CHANCES

In Insuring in a Company where a Doubt exists as to its Ability of Meeting all Risks!

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED..........1803

CAPITAL, $8,000,000!

WITH AMPLE PROVISIONS FOR MEETING ALL Losses incurred without loss of time to insured.

ALL LOSSES SUSTAINED HERE

PAID IN THIS CITY IN U. S. GOLD COIN,

Immediately upon Adjustment.

FALKNER, BELL & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.,
General Agents for Pacific States and Territories.

HEWETT, FLOWERDEW & CO.,
General Agents for Oregon and Washington Territory.
OFFICE—SW. Cor. First & Ash Sts.—Glisan's Block,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
oc14dtf

Individual Liability!

LOSSES PAID IN GOLD!

Pacific Insurance Company,
No 422 California St,
San Francisco.

Cash Capital	$1,000,000!
TOTAL ASSETS	$1,845,321 56
JONATHAN HUNT	President
A. J. RALSTON	Vice President
C. A. LATON	Secretary
A. BAIRD	Marine Secretary

DIRECTORS:

W. C. Ralston,	E. McGlaughlin,	W. S. Ladd,
A. Hayward,	I. G. Bray,	David Stern,
L. Friedlander,	H. M. Newhall,	A. B. Forbes,
Jonathan Hunt,	G. T. Lawton,	Wm. Sherman,
W. Scholle,	Lloyd Tevis,	Fred'k Billings,
D. O. Mills,	D. J. Oliver,	Edgar Mills,
E. L. Goldstein,	C. B. Peters,	Oliver Eldridge,
Milton S. Latham,	Wm. Hooper,	M. Rosenbaum,
Jacob Kamm,	Thomas R. Hayes,	Geo. C. Hickox,
J. O. Earl,	P. L. Weaver,	J. C. Wilmerding,
T. L. Meyer,	Thos. H. Selby,	Wm. Sharon,
L. B. Benchley,	A. Seligman,	Moses Heller,
A. L. Tubbs,	Wm. Alvord,	M. D. Sweeney,
Charles Meyer,	A. J. Ralston,	Charles Mayne,
James Lees,	Adam Grant,	S. M. Wilson,
H. W. Carlisst,	L. Sachs,	J. D. Fry,
Alex. Weil,	Jas. DeFremery,	J. B. Roberts,
Alpheus Bull,	Louis McLane,	T. L. Barker,
M. Rosenbaum,	Chas. E. McLane,	I. G. Kellogg,
Jas. H. Goodman.		

Portland Office, 65 First street,
(Adjoining WELLS, FARGO & CO.)

J. G. PARKER Jr.,
General Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.
oc11tf

NEW! NEW!

CALL AT

ACKERMAN'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE

99 First Street,

Bet. Washington and Alder, next to Dr. Chapman's Drug Store.

PRICES LOWER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE ON this Coast, at

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE!

LATEST STYLES LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S

Velvet Hats!

Besides, at our

One Dollar Store

We have now (UP-STAIRS) the Largest and Best Selected Stock of

Fancy Goods & Toys!

ALL OUR OWN IMPORTATION,

Wholesale and Retail.
oc4dtf

BARGAINS!

A GOOD YOKE OF WORK OXEN. A ONE-HORSE Buggy.

10 acres of Land in East Portland; half cleared; box house on it; good residence. Price $3,000.

45 acres of Land near town; half of it good garden land.

A half interest or all of a butchering business.

MONEY WANTED—Will give one per cent. per month with good security.

80 acres of Land 10 miles east of the city, price $350.

For particulars see
oc13tf DeLASHMUTT & BURCH.

Amusements.

ORO FINO THEATER!

MONDAY EVE, OCT. 16, 1871.

COGILL & COOPER MINSTRELS!

LATE OF THE

ALHAMBRA THEATER, SAN FRANCISCO,

Have Arrived, and will appear in a few of their

SELECT ENTERTAINMENTS!

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS! introducing the

LATEST SONGS, DANCES, ACTS, NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, &c., &c.
oc13dtf

THE SKATING RINK

AT THE

PAVILION on Fourth St., bet. Pine & A, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Skating Every Morning, from 10 to 12 o'clock, every Afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, when there will be Music by a full BRASS BAND, under the Leadership of John A. Cordes.

ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Tickets for Morning and Afternoon admission can be purchased by the package at $1 50 per dozen, and for Evening admission at $2 50 per dozen.

USE OF SKATES, 25 Cents.

At these prices the RINK is a cheap and desirable place of resort, and all classes are enabled to indulge in this pleasant and healthful exercise. jy12dtf

S. T. 1860—X.

THE GREAT WORLD TONIC!

PLANTATION BITTERS

This Wonderful Vegetable restorative is prepared from pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, known the world over as possessing wonderful tonic properties. As a Tonic and Cordial for the aged and languid it has no equal.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Just the thing for the morning lassitude and depression of spirits caused by late hours and what is called fashionable dissipation.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Of all the appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts Dyspepsia to flight.

PLANTATION BITTERS

It is the foremost remedy of the age. The specific of every species of debility, general or local, constitutional or casual.

PLANTATION BITTERS

A wine glassful taken half an hour before breakfast, dinner or supper, quickens the flow of the gastric juice, and thereby produces hunger.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By its use I dispose of three good square meals per day, with a good relish, have no pains and have gained sixteen pounds in eight weeks; sleep well, and consider myself a healthy man."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Taken moderately, three times a day, will give you strength, health and a cheerful and contented disposition.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will give rest and quiet to those who cannot sleep, from unsatisfactory condition of their affairs.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore tone and vigor—just the thing for mothers nursing.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"Well, they cured me of every distressing symptom in ten weeks and you had better follow my example.

PLANTATION BITTERS

If you want pure, rich and electrical blood—blood that gives tone to the system, the "rose tint of health" to the cheek,—Try it.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Thousands of families in Ohio and Mississippi valley, and on the border of the southern rivers and swamps, will not be without out.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Which is the cheapest? A dollar bottle of Plantation Bitters, or a physician at two dollars a visit?

PLANTATION BITTERS

"The value of such an antidote can not be expressed in words."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Will restore the vital energy, repair indigestion, and correct the sluggish circulation of the blood.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is an unequalled invigorating cordial for the aged as well as for the young.

PLANTATION BITTERS

Is unsurpassed for weak and delicate persons, on their requiring a gentle stimulant.

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I began taking your Bitters the next day, and am perfectly happy to tell you that they have completely restored my health, strength and cheerfulness."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"I find nothing so good for headache and languor to which my daughters are at times subject! It gives them a splendid appetite, and they eat like pigs."

PLANTATION BITTERS

"By advice of my physician, soon after my baby was born I commenced taking them, and they have done me so much good."

PLANTATION BITTERS

Are sold everywhere.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,
AGENTS,
529 and 531 Market st., San Francisco.
je24d3pTuThSaw6m

AVERILL

CHEMICAL PAINT.

The Most Durable,

THE

Most Beautiful

AND

Most Convenient Paint for all Purposes yet Discovered.

IT IS PREPARED READY FOR APPLICATION; IS made of several shades or color, which may be changed to suit the taste, by mixing one with another, and is put up in cans of one and five gallons each.

A few handsome shades of this celebrated paint have just been received DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL NEW YORK FACTORY by SMITH & DAVIS,
Portland, Ogn., Aug. 19th, 1871. 71 Front st.
aug19dtf

WARRANTED.—HOME SHUTTLE SEWING Machine combines the advantages of all others—Straight Needle, Under Feed "Lock Stitch." Warranted to give satisfaction. Latest Improved, simple, durable. Complete $45. Every family can afford one. Remember the place, GEO. W. TRAVER, General Agent, 112 Front St., Philadelphia Shoe Store, Portland, Oregon.
au28dwtf ROYAL & SMITH, Ag'ts, Salem.

Notice.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE FIRST HEBREW Benevolent Association will be held at the Vestry Rooms of the Beth Israel Synagogue, on Sunday, Oct. 16th, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M.
oc13d2t LEHMAN BLUM, Rec Sec'y.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT,

Carrying the U. S. Mail.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamship

JOHN L. STEPHENS

THOS. STOTHARD..........Commander

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port

MONDAY, OCTOBER 16TH, 1871,

At 5 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For San Juan, Nanaimo and Sitka.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMpany's Steamer

GEORGE S. WRIGHT.

T. J. AINSLEY..........Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F street, for the above ports, on

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1871,

At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, & Victoria.

THE NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION CO.'S Steam Propeller

CALIFORNIA,

JOHN HAYES..........Commander.

Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1871.

At 7 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Street.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN

INMAN LINE

OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

Sailing from New York

Every Saturday and Alternate Tuesday

Cabin Passage, to Liverpool (gold)	$75 00
Steerage Passage to Liverpool (currency)	30 00
Passage from Liverpool to New York:	
Cabin (gold)	$75 00
Steerage (currency)	34 00

Round Trip Tickets issued at very low rates.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.
Or GEO. W. WEIDLER,
Corner F and Front Sts., Portland, Oregon.

$10 PER MONTH.

ONE HUNDRED

FIRST CLASS SEWING MACHINES

To be sold at a cash price by paying

Only Ten Dollars per Month!

CALL and see the Machines at

75 FIRST STREET.

W. T. SHANAHAN,

AGENT FOR THE

Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company.
au9dtf

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY!

Established, 1841.

IT IS THE OLDEST AND BY FAR THE MOST COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE SYSTEM ever organized for the accommodation of Banking and Mercantile interests.

R. G. DUN & CO.,

Proprietors.

Office—Cor. Stark & First Sts,

(OVER WELLS, FARGO & CO.)

Supplies information as to the antecedents, capital, capacity and character of all parties engaged in trade; also undertakes the COLLECTION OF PAST DUE CLAIMS for which it possesses unequalled facilities. oc5dtf

PACIFIC OIL AND LEAD WORKS.

LINSEED OIL,

BOILED AND RAW, in barrels.

GUARANTEED PURE, DIRECT FROM THE above well known Works. For sale at the LOWEST RATES by

GEO. L. STORY,

45 Front St., Portland.
s30dtf

ROSS & HOLDEN'S

STEAM SAWMILL

ON THE

MACADAMIZED ROAD.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING PURCHASED THE STEAM SAWMILL, located as above, we are prepared, in addition to our Logging and Pile business, to contract for and furnish all kinds of dressed and planed Lumber, Laths, Pickets, &c., &c. All orders entrusted to us shall receive prompt attention.
H. ROSS,
E. C. HOLDEN.

Office in rear of E. J. Northrup's hardware store; on Yamhill street, between Front and First. s3tf

D. SAMUELS,

IMPORTER OF

American & Foreign DRY GOODS,

REAL LACES, SILKS, VELVETS, Etc.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF REAL LACES on this coast, at Wholesale and Retail. MANUFACTURER OF THE PIONEER KID GLOVES.
43, 44 & 46 Third street,
oc012m2p SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENTS WANTED.—PROFITABLE EMployment for new or old agents of either sex. We offer now the best selling book published:

SIGHTS AND SENSATIONS IN EUROPE!

By Junius Henri Browne, one of the most brilliant writers of the day. It abounds in graphic descriptions, thrilling adventures and stirring incidents; contains 600 pages and is full of illustrations. If canvassers want to make money they should immediately engage in the sale of this book. For particulars and territory apply to A. ROMAN & CO., 417 and 419 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. oc2Fawlm

1872. 1872.

THE FIREMEN'S CHOICE!

BY THE REQUEST OF MANY MEMBERS OF THE PORTLAND FIRE DEPARTMENT,

I am a Candidate for

Assistant Engineer!

A. WENDT,

Of Multnomah Engine Company No. 2.
oc7dtf

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,

AUCTIONEER

Corner of Front and Oak Streets.

AUCTION SALES

OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND HORSES.

Sale Days—Wednesday and Saturday.
aug26 A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

ENGLISH REFINED BAR and BUNDLE IRON; do SQUARE & OCTAGON CAST STEEL; HORSE SHOES, FILES, RASPS, SAWS, SCREWS, FRY-PANS, SHEET IRON, E. B. IRON

ALSO,

Large assortment of GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Regular and Positive Sale

OF

Real Estate, Groceries

GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &C.

I will sell at my Auction Salesroom,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

Real Estate.

The west half of Lots Three (3) and Four (4) in Block 241, East Portland. Commencing at the S. W. corner of said block; thence running north 100 feet along the line of 11th street; thence east 50 feet; thence south 100 feet; thence west 50 feet along the line of K street to place of beginning.

ALSO,

80 ACRES LAND, situated in the east half of northeast quarter of Section 19, Township 1 N., R. 2 East.

ALSO,

35 chests Scented POUCHONG TEA;
50 boxes PEPPER SAUCE;
60 bxs ADAMANTINE CANDLES;

ALSO,

150 cases FRESH TOMATOES;
100 cases FRESH PEACHES;
200 bxs C. O. SOAP;

ALSO,

100 bxs FAMILY SOAP;
125 bxs TOILET do

ALSO

50 hf-bbls MACKEREL;
35 kits do

ALSO,

Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auct'r.

AUCTIONEER.

OSCAR KILBOURN.

jy17 Office—No. 40 First street. dtf

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

S. SHERLOCK & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Saddles, Harness,

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Hill's Concord Stage and Buggy Harness, &c., &c.

SALE ROOMS—No. 61 Front St. and No. 62 First St., Portland.

150 doz. assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand.
je3 dtmdp

J. B. CONGLE & CO.

96 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.

Between Washington and Alder Sts., East Side.

SADDLERY HARDWARE

Saddles, Bridles,

WHIPS AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
d3dtf

JUST RECEIVED

A VERY FINE LOT OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH, ROSE & AMBER

NOTE PAPER!

PLAIN AND RULED,

WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH!

ALSO, A LOT OF

NEW BOOKS!

among which are

POOR'S MANUAL OF RAILROADS,

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF TRAVELS,

Morgan's U. S. Import Duties,

ART, TAX LAWS, &c.,

Mackenzie's Life of Sir Walter Scott, &c.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

104 First Street,

o12 PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

NEW HARDWARE STORE,

CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER

HAS FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST RATES

SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE

MECHANICS' TOOLS,

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

MINERS' GOODS,

NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

Which he invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders' Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
je21dtf JOHN R. FOSTER.

OREGON STATE FAIR!

Oregon and California Railroad!

[illegible]

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLlows during Fair Week:

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
PORTLAND, 7 A. M.	SALEM, 10 A. M.
SALEM, 5 P. M.	EUGENE CITY, 8:40 P. M.
EUGENE CITY, 6:30 A. M.	SALEM, 10 A. M.
SALEM, 5 P. M.	PORTLAND, 8 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Ass't Sup't.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
oc6dt14o

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD,

BRUSHES, WALL PAPER,

WINDOW GLASS, ETC

jy26dtf GEO. L. STORY, 45 Front St.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1871.

CITY.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.—The steamship *Oriflamme* sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning for this port, with the following passengers:

Mrs J W French and two children, Miss Ida Bell, Mrs L Turner, C A Filtsch, A Whetan, P Williams, Miss A A Burke, Levi Estes, L M Smith, A Anderson, S Stevens and wife, M Davis, H D Harvard and daughter, P Loyd and family, J Roberts and son, Mrs P G Barrett and family, J C Long, Mrs W H Bears, Capt J T Rogers, H S A, Wm Fisher, Mrs Judge Wyche, two children and servant, Mrs J Callisther, E Winkelblack, R F Reynolds, M Fike, W H Roberts, P Bearn and wife, H F Keyson, F Cassin, E M Roberts, A Davis, J L Armstrong, Aug Jay, F Marrian, S Davis and family, G W Parrish and wife, Joe Lusting, M R Morse, Rev J Spencer and wife, A S Whiting, O B Blackwell, R Booth and daughter.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—During the absence of the pastor of the Scandinavian Church, East Portland, while on a missionary trip to the southern part of the State, devotion or reading of a sermon will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

Rev. H. Gans will preach in German to-morrow, Oct. 15th, both morning and evening in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifth and Taylor streets.

Rev. Dr. Dr. Lindsley will officiate both morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church.

There will be services, morning and evening, in the Unitarian Church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh, Rev. Mr. Eliot pastor. In the evening the subject will be "The Moral of Great Public Calamities."

AID FOR CHICAGO.—The Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens, held on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the Chicago relief fund, commenced canvassing the city yesterday. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee in the First Ward had raised the sum of $4,000. We have no reports from the other two wards, but understand that they have done equally as well. We are requested to announce that contributions for the fund will be received at the following named places: Portland Gas and Water Works, the store of S. J. McCormick, No. 105 Front street, and E. J. Northrup, No. 131 Front street, at the First National Bank on First street, and at the store of Messrs. Wasserman & Co., No. 77 Front street.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Chas. Height, employed at a milk ranch about a mile to the north of the city, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound at first was not considered serious, and at one time it was thought that he would recover, but during the latter part of the day he became worse, and continued to sink until four o'clock, when he expired. Height for some time past has been suffering from a severe attack of the typhoid fever, and at the time of committing the rash act was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased was forty years of age. Coroner Dryer was notified and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with facts as stated above.

EXAMINATION OF FOSTER.—This notorious vagabond and thief, who is charged with seduction, the particulars of which have already been published, was yesterday morning taken before Judge Denny for a hearing. The prisoner was unable to procure counsel; no respectable attorney, after hearing the facts of the case, would appear for him, and, as a consequence, Foster waived an examination. His bonds were fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens held on Thursday night, for the purpose of raising a relief fund for the Chicago sufferers, Mayor Wasserman has appointed the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to solicit subscriptions from the different sections of the State: H. Failing, B. Goldsmith, Ben Holladay, W. S. Ladd and C. H. Lewis. Mark A. King has volunteered to act as Secretary to the Committee.

FOSTER'S CRIME.—The father of the unfortunate girl who fell a victim to the machinations of the fiend Foster arrived in this city by last night's train from Salem. He has, we understand, taken measures for the prosecution and punishment of the man who so cruelly and heartlessly ruined his daughter. Although Foster has upon many occasions escaped the vengeance of the law, this time it is to be hoped he will receive the full measure of the punishment that his dastardly crime deserves.

THE SEDUCTION CASE.—At a late hour last night M. Solomon, bookkeeper of the International Hotel, was arrested on the complaint of the father of Foster's victim, who charges that Solomon and John Foster on the 11th of October did willfully and feloniously, under the promise of marriage, seduce , an unmarried female of previous chaste character. The accused was committed to the county jail for the night. An examination will be had before Judge Denny this morning.

THE MYSTERY.—The *Era*, referring to the skeletons of three infants exhumed a few days since in East Portland, says:—"There is much speculation as to whether these infants were buried in such an unusual place in order to cover up crime or evade public censure, or whether, dying natural deaths, they were placed there to be near their fond parents. It seems to us a fit subject for investigation by the local authorities."

FOR EASTERN OREGON.—For the past month the number of emigrant wagons going up on the Dalles boat has averaged three a day. The families which these wagons represent intend settling in Umatilla and Walla Walla counties. The number of emigrants so far, this season, going to Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory is far in excess of any previous year.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT ASTORIA.—Those desiring to make purchases at the great sale of land at Astoria will bear in mind that next Tuesday is the day of sale, and they will have to go down by Monday's boat to be there in time. A town lot at Astoria can be obtained for a small sum now, and may prove a magnificent investment in a few years.

MONSTER CONCERT.—It will be seen by notice elsewhere that preparations are making for a monster concert to be given some time next week by all the musical talent of Portland in aid of the Chicago sufferers. The concert will be given at the skating rink, and beyond question will be the grandest thing of the sort ever attempted in the city.

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Commission.

HARDSON,

ON

and Oak Streets.

N SALES

CERIES, GENERAL
AND HORSES

day and Saturday.

RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

ate Sale.

BAR and BUNDLE IRON,
OCTAGON CAST STEEL,
S, RASPS, SAWS,
SHEET IRON, R. G. IRON
ALSO,
GROCERIES & LIQUORS.
RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Positive Sale

e, Groceries

CHANDISE, &C.

Auction Salesroom,

, OCTOBER 14,

ck A. M.,

tate.

ree (3) and Four (4) in Block
ncing at the S. W. corner of
north 100 feet along the line
50 feet; thence south 100
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ALSO,

ed in the east half of northeast
ship 1 N, R. 2 East.

ALSO,

d POUCHONG TEA,

ANTINE CANDLES;

ALSO,

SH TOMATOES,
SH PEACHES,
SOAP,
ALSO,
SOAP,
ALSO,

oom and
Furniture.
CHARDSON, Auctr.

ILSOU..H.

0 First street. dlf

AND HARNESS

OOK & CO.

RETAIL DEALERS IN

Harness,

HARDWARE

& c., &c.

No. 81 Front St. and
t St., Portland.

TEAM COLLAR

GLE & CO.

EET, PORTLAND

and Alder Sts., East Side

HARDWARE

Bridles,

D HARNESS

, ROSE & AMBER

PAPER,

ND BOARD,

PER TO MATCH!

A LOT OF

BOOKS!

L OF RAILROADS.

BOOK OF TRAVELS,

Import Duties.

LAWS, &c.,

Sir Walter Scott, &c.

& MORSE

st Street,

D, OREGON.

WARE STORE,

AND STARK STS.

D, OREGON.

FOSTER

THE LOWEST RATES

DERS' HARDWARE

ED TOOLS,

OCKET CUTLERY,

Y GOODS,

ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.

to call and examine before

e attention of buyers of Builders'
mmings, either at WHOLE-

JOHN B. FOSTER.

ATE FAIR!

fornia Railroad!

AINS WILL RUN AS FOL-

ARRIVE.
SALEM, 10 A. M.
EUGENE CITY, 8:40 P. M.
SALEM, 10 A. M.
PORTLAND, 3 P. M.
H. THIELSEN,
Gen'l Sup't.

FALL PAPER,
DOW GLASS, ETC.
. L. STORY, 45 Front St.

The Daily Oregonian.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1871.

CITY.

PASSENGERS FOR PORTLAND.—The steamship Oriflamme sailed from San Francisco yesterday morning for this port, with the following passengers:

Mrs J W French and two children, Miss Ida Call, Mrs L Turner, C A Filtzoh, A Whetan, P Williams, Miss A A Burke, Levi Estes, L M Smith, A Anderson, S Stevens and wife, M Davis, H D Harford and daughter, P Loyd and family, J Roberts and son, Mrs P G Barrett and family, J C Long, Mrs W H Beers, Capt J T Rogers, U S A, Wm Fisher, Mrs Judge Wyche, two children and servant, Mrs J Callisther, E Winkelblack, B F Reynolds, M Fike, W H Roberts, P Boarn and wife, H F Keyson, F Cassin, R M Roberts, A Davis, J L Armstrong, Aug Jay, F Morrian, S Davis and family, G W Parrish and wife, Jos Lasting, M R Morse, Rev J Spencer and wife, A Whiting, O B Blackwell, R Booth and daughter.

SPECIAL CHURCH NOTICES.—During the absence of the pastor of the Scandinavian Church, East Portland, while on a missionary trip to the southern part of the State, devotion or reading of a sermon will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock A. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

Rev. H. Gane will preach in German to-morrow, Oct. 15th, both morning and evening in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifth and Taylor streets.

Rev. Dr. Dr. Lindsley will officiate both morning and evening in the Presbyterian Church.

There will be services, morning and evening, in the Unitarian Church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh, Rev. Mr. Eliot pastor. In the evening the subject will be "The Moral of Great Public Calamities."

AID FOR CHICAGO.—The Committee appointed at the meeting of citizens, held on Thursday evening, for the purpose of raising subscriptions for the Chicago relief fund, commenced canvassing the city yesterday. At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the committee in the First Ward had raised the sum of $4,080. We have no reports from the other two wards, but understand that they have done equally as well. We are requested to announce that contributions for the fund will be received at the following named places: Portland Gas and Water Works, the store of S. J. McCormick, No. 105 Front street, and E. J. Northrup, No. 131 Front street, at the First National Bank on First street, and at the store of Messrs. Wasserman & Co., No. 77 Front street.

SUICIDE.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named Chas. Haight, employed at a milk ranch about a mile to the north of the city, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. The wound at first was not considered serious, and at one time it was thought that he would recover, but during the latter part of the day he became worse, and continued to sink, until four o'clock, when he expired. Haight for some time past had been suffering from a severe attack of the ague and fever, and at the time of committing the rash act was laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. The deceased was forty years of age. Coroner Dyer was notified and held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with facts as stated above.

EXAMINATION OF FOSTER.—This notorious vagabond and thief, who is charged with seduction, the particulars of which have already been published, was yesterday morning taken before Judge Denny for a hearing. The prisoner was unable to procure counsel; no respectable attorney, after learning the facts of the case, would appear for him, and, as a consequence, Foster waived an examination. His bonds were fixed at $10,000, in default of which he was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens held on Thursday night, for the purpose of raising a relief fund for the Chicago sufferers, Mayor Wasserman has appointed the following gentlemen as an Executive Committee, whose duty shall be to receive subscriptions from the different sections of the State: H. Failing, B. Goldsmith, Ben. Holladay, W. S. Ladd and C. H. Lewis. Mark A. King has volunteered to act as Secretary to the Committee.

FOSTER'S CRIME.—The father of the unfortunate girl who fell a victim to the machinations of the fiend Foster arrived in this city by last night's train from Salem. He has, we understand, taken measures for the prosecution and punishment of the man who so cruelly and heartlessly ruined his daughter. Although Foster has upon many occasions escaped the vengeance of the law, this time it is to be hoped he will receive the full measure of that punishment that his dastardly crime merits.

THE SEDUCTION CASE.—At a late hour last night M. Solomon, bookkeeper of the International Hotel, was arrested on the complaint of the father of Foster's victim, who charges that Solomon and John Foster, on the 11th of October did wilfully and feloniously, under the promise of marriage, seduce an unmarried female of previous chaste character. The accused was committed to the county jail for the night. An examination will be had before Judge Denny this morning.

THE MYSTERY.—The *Era*, referring to the skeletons of three infants exhumed a few days since in East Portland, says: "There is much speculation as to whether these infants were buried in such an unusual place in order to cover up crime or evade public censure, or whether, dying natural deaths, they were placed there to be near their dead parents. It seems to us a fit subject for investigation by the local authorities."

FOR EASTERN OREGON.—For the past month the number of emigrant wagons going up on the Dalles boat has averaged three a day. The families which these wagons represent intend settling in Umatilla and Walla Walla counties. The number of emigrants so far, this season, going to Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory is far in excess of any previous year.

SALE OF PROPERTY AT ASTORIA.—Those desiring to make purchases at the great sale of land at Astoria will bear in mind that next Tuesday is the day of sale, and they will have to go down by Monday's boat to be there in time. A town lot at Astoria can be obtained for a small sum now, and may prove a magnificent investment in a few years.

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ORPHAN ASYLUM.—A petition is in circulation asking the County Commissioners to erect a building on the County Farm for the accommodation of orphan children.

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RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PERSONAL, LOCAL AND GENERAL.

(From the Advocate.)

There is a growing interest manifested on the part of the members and congregation in the daily noon prayer meetings and evening services held at the Taylor street M. E. Church.

There will be preaching at the County Hospital to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, by Rev. T. F. Royal; on the 22d instant, at the same hour, by Rev. T. L. Eliot; and on the 29th instant by Rev. Dr. Atkinson.

Rev. Wm. Helm is making arrangements, we understand, to remove his residence from Salem to the Klickitat Valley, W. T. Father Helm is a man of clear views, profound convictions and steadfast piety.

The Trustees and members of the African M. E. Zion Church of this city held a meeting at their church on Tuesday evening last, and resolved to petition the Annual Conference which convenes in San Francisco some time during the present month, for permission to transfer their membership and church property to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In accordance with a call, quite a number of persons met at the Skating Rink last Sunday morning and went into a temporary organization for a Sabbath school. E. J. Northrup was elected temporary Superintendent, and J. F. Clark Secretary pro tem. After the election of some teachers, and appointment of several committees, they adjourned to meet at the same place on Sunday morning next at 9:30.

AMUSEMENTS.

POSTPONED.—The opening of the Oro Fino theatre is postponed to Monday evening, as the management do not intend to open till their forces are in thorough working order; and, moreover, the new acts and pieces that this company are about to produce require several rehearsals.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning a couple of runaway horses, minus the wagon, which was scattered along Third street, collided with the lamp post at the corner of Third and Oak streets. The post suffered material damage, being totally demolished.

BENEFIT.—The Nathan Juvenile Troupe, which arrived in the city last night from a very successful tour to Victoria and towns on the Sound, will give a benefit some time during the coming week for the Chicago Relief Fund.

CHICAGO SUFFERERS.—A meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening at half past 6 o'clock at the Synagogue Beth Israel, for collection in aid of the Chicago sufferers. Rev. Dr. Schwab will address the meeting.

FREE LECTURE.—Prof. Lowell L. Rogers will deliver a lecture this (Saturday) evening at half past seven in the Taylor street M. E. Church. Subject—"Remedies for the Evils of Intemperance."

GENEROUS.—The Order of B'nai Brith, numbering but forty-two members, at a meeting held on Thursday evening, donated $360 to the Chicago Relief Fund.

CHANGE.—The first entertainment by the Cogill & Cooper Minstrels will be given on Monday evening instead of this evening, as heretofore advertised.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a boy named Bachelder, about ten years old, was run over and his leg broken by a dirt cart on D street near Eighth.

CEMENT.—Messrs. Kittle & Co., of San Francisco, advertise in another column the receipt of a heavy consignment of Hoffman's Rosendale cement.

DR. ABORN.

—Dr. Aborn will return to Portland on Wednesday, Oct 18th, and open his Consulting and Operating Apartments, Corner Third and Morrison streets, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, Lungs, Nervous system, etc.

BARMAN, the Clothier, has removed to his old stand, between American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotel, river side of Front street.

BARMAN, the Clothier, removed opposite Wasserman & Co., Front street.

BARMAN, the Clothier, removed opposite L. Goldsmith & Co., Front street.

Barman, the Clothier, removed nearly opposite L. White & Co., Front street.

Barman, the Clothier, will sell only the best made Clothing, and Cheaper than heretofore. I have reduced my expenses $2,000 a year, which enables me to sell Goods in my line at a very small profit, and you may rest assured it will be done. So please give me a call, between the American Exchange and Cosmopolitan Hotel, opposite Wasserman & Co. and L. Goldsmith & Co., River side Front street.

AT J. O'NEIL & CO.'S, 95 First street, can be found the finest and largest stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods in the city. The celebrated Star Shirt, a full supply, and the *Gunnora* Umbrella, the latest and best article out to keep off the Oregon mist. A look through J. O'Neil & Co.'s stock will benefit those investing. They sell at marvelously low figures.

KOHN & FISHEL have received by the late steamers large invoices of clothing and gents furnishing, and they now have the largest and best assortment of goods in their line in the city. They sell low and everybody can buy. Go to Kohn & Fishel's 91 Front street for bargains.

Multnomah Engine Company No. 2.—Special Meeting this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock.

BEN. L. NORDEN, President.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

REAL ESTATE DEALER.

Office No. 64 Front Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

REAL ESTATE in this CITY and EAST PORTLAND, in the most desirable localities, consisting of LOTS, HALF BLOCKS and BLOCKS, HOUSES and STORES; also,

IMPROVED FARMS and valuable uncultivated LANDS, located in ALL parts of the STATE for SALE.

REAL ESTATE and other Property purchased for Correspondents, in this CITY and throughout the STATES and TERRITORIES, with great care and on the most ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

HOUSES and STORES LEASED, LOANS NEGOTIATED and CLAIMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS PROMPTLY COLLECTED. And a General FINANCIAL and AGENCY BUSINESS transacted.

AGENTS of this OFFICE in all the CITIES and TOWNS in the STATE, will receive descriptions of FARM PROPERTY and forward the same to the above address.

feldawtf

CARD.

HALL OF MULTNOMAH FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 2,
PORTLAND, Oct. 13, 1871.

At a regular meeting of Multnomah Fire Engine Co. No. 2, held last evening, Mr. A. A. WILLIAMS was unanimously nominated for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department at the ensuing Department Election.

S. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

CARD.

HALL OF COLUMBIAN ENG. CO. No. 3,
PORTLAND, Oregon, Oct. 3, 1871.

At a regular meeting of the above named Company, W. O. BRUEN was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Chief Engineer of the Portland Fire Department.

By order of the Company.

AL. ZIEBER, Secretary.

CARD.

MR. E. X. KAST, of San Francisco, having received THE FIRST PREMIUM FOR FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, is prepared to receive orders for the FINEST LADIES' WEAR. Prices from $5 to $25 per pair. Measures taken for the same at

KAST & RICHARDS',
112 Front St., Portland, Oregon.

oll1d2ptf

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

[*Late MACK & WELCH*]

Office—Odd Fellows' Temple, cor. First and Alder Streets.

The patronage of those desiring superior operations is in especial request.

Nitrous Oxide, for the painless extraction of Teeth.

oc3dawtf

DR. S. R. FREELAND,

DENTIST.

LATE OF SAN FRANCISCO,

Office—Over Skidmore's Drug Store, No. 123 First St.,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Having had a number of years practice in San Francisco, I feel competent to do First Class Work in all Dental operations. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Nitrous Oxide administered.

REFERENCES—Rev. William Roberts, Judge O. N. Denny, Dr. Dickson, Messrs. Quimby & Perkins. mr3

Burnett's Cologne.—Best in America.

The Warning has been Heeded.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous local dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, public opinion has set strongly against these empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it is claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, southwest, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dyspepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

ON MARRIAGE.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE, and ruin the happiness of thousands,—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. sel4d&w3m

1851. FALL TRADE. 1871.

S. J. McCORMICK,

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

Franklin Book Store,

105 Front Street, Portland,

Has just received the first shipment of an entire fresh Stock of

School Books,

Stationery,

Music Books,

Sheet Music,

Newspapers,

Magazines,

Toys and

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

all of which are offered at prices that

Defy Competition!

Having perfected arrangements for the purchase of goods in New York and Boston, I am enabled to buy at low rates and sell at small profits.

au22dtf S. J. McCORMICK.

L. M. STARR,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF

WINES & LIQUORS!

AT HIS OLD STAND,

No. 24 Front street, O. S. N. Co.'s Block,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAVING PERMANENTLY RESUMED BUSINESS, under the management of Messrs. I. W. Buchanan and A. D. McDonald, takes pleasure in announcing that the stock now in store, embracing a large variety of the choicest brands of

BRANDIES,

WHISKIES,

GINS, RUM,

WINES of all kinds,

IN BASKET AND IN BULK,

CASE GOODS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

he offers to the Trade at PRICES THAT WILL ENSURE LIBERAL PROFITS TO HIS PATRONS, his arrangements for IMPORTING DIRECT guaranteeing him facilities for trade unsurpassed by any other House on the Pacific Coast.

Call and Sample the Goods before making your orders elsewhere.

AGENCY for the well-known KENTUCKY FAVORITE and HERMITAGE (Copper Distilled) WHISKIES.

s20dtf

KAST & RICHARDS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES

FOR THE

FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

THIS STOCK HAS BEEN SELECTED UNDER THE personal supervision of one of the firm.

Our Customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine our NEW STOCK before purchasing elsewhere.

GENTS' FINE BOOTS MADE TO MEASURE. Also, the FINEST QUALITIES OF LADIES' NEW STYLES. Prices ranging from $5 to $25 per pair.

PHILADELPHIA BOOT STORE,

112 FRONT STREET,

dll PORTLAND, OREGON. dtf

For Sale.

For Sale or Rent.

MY PLACE, SITUATED FOUR MILES SOUTH OF Portland, on the Macadamized Road. A person who wishes to carry on Gardening preferred. As there are valuable improvements on the place, good recommendations will be required.

Apply at my office, No. 5 Stark street.

a25dtf WILLIAM STRONG.

For Sale.

THE POPULAR FIRST CLASS HOUSE, THE "NEW ORIENTAL HOTEL," Main street, Walla Walla, W. T., now doing a good paying business—80 to 125 daily guests. Office of the great North Western, Lewiston and Wallula Stage Company kept here.

My reason for selling is: I am engaged in other business that requires all my attention. For further particulars and terms enquire of J. D. COOK.

ap24dtf

To Let.

To Let.

A FINE STORY AND A HALF HOUSE, CONTAINING Eight Rooms and Cellar, hard finished, corner of Mill and Ninth streets. Apply to D. SIMON,

oc13d6t 113 Front street.

TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR Single Gentlemen or Small Families. Everything in neat order. Apply on the premises,

SEMPLE'S BLOCK,
oc12dtf Cor. West Park and Washington Sts.

For Rent.

A HOUSE CONTAINING TEN ROOMS, WITH Closets and Pantry and a good Brick Cellar, on Fourth street, bet. Columbia and Clay. An excellent Well on the premises. Rent, Moderate. Enquire at the corner of Front and Madison streets.

oc10d6t F. B. RISLEY.

Wants.

Wanted.

A SITUATION AS SALESMAN, OR OTHER BUSINESS. Can be found at American Exchange Hotel, (Charles Perkins) or at OATMAN & HACKNEY'S, cor. of Main and First streets. oc12d6t

OREGON CENTRAL R. R.

WANTED

10 CARPENTERS TO WORK ON BRIDGES NEAR end of track. Apply at COMPANY'S OFFICE, Foot of F street, or at end of track of J. Smith, Foreman.

o2dtf H. THIELSEN, Chief Engineer.

J. KRAEMER & CO.,

47 FRONT Street,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers of

BOOTS & SHOES

EXCLUSIVELY,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, AT THE POSSIBLE Lowest quotations, their Stock expressly manufactured for them and favorably known among Dealers, consisting of full lines of

MEN'S, BOYS' & YOUTH'S BOOTS,

From the finest of French Calf to the heaviest Kip.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Fine Sewed Goods,

Of Glove Kid, French Calf and Fine Goat. Also, Heavy Pegged or Screwed Calf and Buff Balmorals of all sizes.

INFANTS' GOODS

Of Plain and Fancy Colors, from the finest to the common durable sort.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Slippers

Embracing a full selection of the finest Kid, and of various colors, among them the newly patented

EMPRESS CLOTH

With SELF ADJUSTING INSTEP.

We have the exclusive sale of the well-known "WEBFOOT BOOTS," made by Messrs. Fogg, Houghton & Coolidge, Boston, Mass., and buyers are cautioned, to examine Boots and find our Stamp on them, while the market is inflated with an inferior article in imitation of ours, showing it so without examination.

While we keep a full line of San Francisco made Goods to meet the demand for

MEN & BOYS' BOOTS,

AND

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BALMORALS,

We Call Particular Attention to such as bear our Stamp and Trade Mark.

And while in this way the consumer secures a good article, our customers gain for themselves a favorable reputation and an unfailing trade.

Every Merchant buying Boots and Shoes can be supplied by us, and to that end and purpose we invite the Trade.

J. KRAEMER & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE HOUSE IN THIS LINE.

s20dtf

THAT

CHAMPION BOOT!

MADE AT THE

PACIFIC BOOT AND SHOE

FACTORY!

Is the Best Boot for the Winter!

Yet produced. Can be had at

HEADQUARTERS!

PROTZMAN, CILLIHAN & CO'S,

Cor. First and Morrison Sts.,

s23 PORTLAND, OREGON. dt

PROSERPINA.

I CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC, to the newly erected

GARDEN & GREENHOUSES,

where private families can store their plants over winter, and have the best care, as it has room for

5000 Plants.

The largest assorted stock of

PLANTS,

BOQUETS,

IMPORTED HOLLAND BULBS,

RUSTIC WORK, etc., etc.

This is also the time to have your GARDENS AND RESIDENCES laid out. Apply to the

Portland City Floral Park, Clay & Market, between 2d & 3d streets.

oc2lf LOUIS G. PFUNDER, Florist.

Buttrick's Celebrated Patterns

FOR CUTTING

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

PERFECTLY RELIABLE. ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

Send for Circulars. **71 First Street.**

s21d1m F. L. TILESTON, Agent.

Real Estate

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Now is Your Time to Invest.

STITZEL & UPTON.

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

Corner Front and Washington Streets,

PORTLAND, OREGON,

Agents for the Sale of Blocks and Lots in

HOLLADAY'S ADDITION

TO

East Portland!

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC GENerally desiring to make SAFE and RELIABLE Investments in Real Property, we beg leave at this time to call your attention to this DESIRABLE TRACT, which has been subdivided into Blocks and Lots, and is now in the Market, to be sold in Alternate Lots and Blocks.

No one that has ever visited this body of Land but what will say that it is the MOST ELIGIBLE for SUBURBAN RESIDENCES of any ever offered in this market, the land having a gradual slope from the River back to SEVENTEENTH STREET, there being scarcely any Block in the entire tract but what a

Fair View of the City of Portland and Willamette River

Can be had. Another advantage this Property will have for Residences: no high water will ever affect the drainage of the city.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company's New Ferry Boat is now making Regular Trips from the Foot of F street, Couch's Addition, to the Foot of Oregon street, Holladay's Addition.

IMPROVEMENTS TO BE MADE:

Aside from gigantic Improvements now in contemplation by the Railroad Company, in the construction of Wharves, Warehouses and Machine Shops, quite a number of citizens will commence erecting fine Residences and Business Houses; also, Street improvements, under contract, by grading and planking Holladay Avenue its entire length, to connect with the Sandy Road. We can say that at least a Half Million Dollars will be expended in Permanent Improvements on this Addition the present season.

TERMS OF SALE—40 per cent. CASH down; deferred payments, six and twelve months, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

NO QUESTION AS TO TITLE

The Title to this property is undisputed, being a portion of the Donation Land Claim of Jacob Wheeler and wife. United States Patent issued, and conveyed by said Wheeler and Wife to Geo. W. Weidler.

Parties desiring to invest will find Maps and Plats of the property at our Office, or at the Office of Messrs. PERRY, RUSSELL & WOODWARD, and other LAND AGENCIES in the city.

STITZEL & UPTON

Offer for sale a large amount of PORTLAND and EAST PORTLAND RESIDENCE and BUSINESS Property.

A large list of choice FARMING LANDS for sale, situated in Multnomah, Washington, Yamhill, Polk, Benton, Lane, Marion, Clackamas and other counties of this State. For PRICE LIST call at our Office.

80-Acre Lot for sale, adjoining Holladay's Addition on the east. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 10-Acre Lots for sale, adjoining East Portland, on reasonable terms. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

5 and 20-Acre Lots for sale on the Macadamized Road three miles south of the city limits. Apply to Stitzel & Upton.

FARMS TO RENT—We have a number of Improved Farms, situated in Washington county, from 14 to 20 miles of Portland.

WANTED—At this Office, immediately, from two to three hundred Dwelling Houses, situated in Portland and East Portland. Tenants waiting patiently.

ap12dtf STITZEL & UPTON.

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION

TO THE

CITY OF PORTLAND

THE UNDERSIGNED NOW OFFERS FOR SALE AT

VERY REASONABLE RATES

BLOCKS AND FRACTIONAL BLOCKS

IN

GOLDSMITH'S ADDITION

TO THE CITY OF PORTLAND

Formerly known as the Balch Claim.

Commencing at about E and Twenty-sixth Streets, about ten minutes walk from the anticipated Street Railroad on B Street. The PROPERTY IS WELL SITUATED, about three-fourths of it level, no grading required, and is, either for

HOMESTEADS OR SPECULATION!

THE MOST DESIRABLE TO BE FOUND!

And will be sold on the following

TERMS:

One-fourth Cash; the balance in six, twelve and eighteen months, with nine per cent interest per annum.

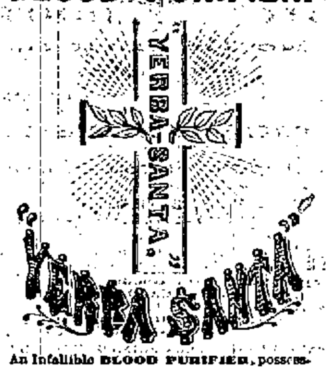
WARRANTY DEEDS GIVEN.

For further particulars, enquire at our Office, where Maps can be seen.

sel6d3m GOLDSMITH BROS.

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER.



An Infallible BLOOD PURIFIER, possessing rare TONIC and NERVINE properties—a certain cure for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, and all kindred Diseases.

It completely restores the system when impaired by disease, revives the action of the KIDNEYS and GENITAL ORGANS, radically cures SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, and all ERUPTIVE and CUTANEOUS Diseases, gives immediate and permanent relief in DYSPEPSIA, ERYSIPELAS, Tumors, Boils, Scald Head, Ulcers and Sores; eradicates from the system all traces of Mercurial Disease.

It is PURELY VEGETABLE, being made from an herb found indigenous in California. It is therefore peculiarly suitable for use by Females and Children, as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RENOVATOR.

For Sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO.,

AGENTS,

529 and 531 Market Street,

San Francisco.

Machinery Oils.

CHINA NUT OIL, CASTOR OIL,
AXLE GREASE, and NEATS FOOT OIL.

GEO. L. STORY,
jy26dtf 46 Front street.

Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Portland, Oregon
offer for sale at the lowest market prices
Hardware, Iron, Steel
and Agricultural Implements.

Exclusive Sale for Oregon for

JOHN DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS,

BY FAR THE BEST PLOW IN USE.

WE ALSO OFFER FOR SALE THE CELEBRATED

Collins' Cast Steel Plows,

For Either Turf or Stubble Lands.

SPECIALLY IMPROVED FOR 1871.

HAS THE NEW LEVER ATTACHMENT.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

BUCKEYE GRAIN DRILL!

Manufactured by THOMAS & MAST, at Springfield, Ohio.

And are the Most Successful Drills in Use.

The Lightest Running.
The Strongest Wagon.

THE MITCHELL WAGON.

Starr Wagons
exclusive sale for the Mitchell Wagon with
patent Hound & Reach (?) (inventing again)
no other wagon has these improvements which make
them the best wagon for sale in the State.
Send for descriptive Circulars.

GRAY'S MUSIC STORE!

WILL REMOVE TO THE

ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Corner Alder and First Streets,

ON OR ABOUT THE

20TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1871.

G. L. DePRANS,

Manager Branch House.

BANCROFT & MORSE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

104 FIRST STREET,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

MARTIN & SEARS

ARE IN RECEIPT BY EVERY STEAMER AND TRAIN

Of large Assortments of

Groceries,

Provisions,

Grain,

Fruits, &c.

OF THE

Greatest Variety and Freshest Kind

Which we are determined to dispose of at the

VERY LOWEST RATES,

And guaranteeing satisfaction in everything.

WE OFFER

TO THE TRADE,

At the lowest ruling rates, the celebrated

Swiss Cheese,

Of which we are in constant receipt.

We can always be found at the old stand of C. M. MARTIN,

No. 145 First St., Portland, Oregon.

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DRESS MAKING,

BY

MRS. M. A. WINNE,

ROOM NO. 7 UP-STAIRS JOHN WILSON'S NEW Store, **Third Street**, between Alder and Morrison streets. oc3d1m

Received by Last Steamer

AT

MEUSSDORFFER'S

The following Fall Styles in

HATS and CAPS

GRAND DUKE,

MORTIMER, CAVALIER,

LIVONIA, NOBBY,

AND THE

CUBA, CORK LINING, WATER PROOF.

NEW STYLES by EVERY STEAMER

AT

MEUSSDORFFER'S,

CORNER FRONT AND MORRISON.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE

JUST OPENED!

BY

Taylor & Brownell,

Corner Third and Yamhill Streets,

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF MERINOS, PLAIDS, Poplins, Empress Cloth, Tames, Satin Cloths, Alpacas, Waterproofs, Flannels, Shirtings, Table Linen, Hosiery, Notions, etc., all of which will be offered at low figures. House-keepers and others are respectfully invited to call and inspect the goods.

Taylor & Brownell,

COR. THIRD AND YAMHILL STREETS.

se7dtf

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UNFORTUNATE.
S, NEW REMEDIES
's Dispensary.
pleasure of announcing that he ... the principal Hospitals of ... practice at his Dispensary, ... Commercial, San Francisco, ... those requiring his services
... neither time nor money in seeking ... and has returned with increased ... of human suffering.
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GODDARD,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
... Hack Stable.
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... cond St., cor. Morrison, ... LAND, OREGON.
TO THE LADIES!
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... AND COMMISSION
... CHANTS.
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... FOR LLOYDS.
... RHODES,
... OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, ... Francisco.

Morning Oregonian.

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PORTLAND, OREGON SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1871.

NO. 187

SUPPLEMENT.

I. O. O. F.

GRAND LODGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The recent session of this body at Chicago was well attended, every jurisdiction being represented, and much important business to the order transacted. Below we give a brief synopsis of the proceedings:

DECISIONS.

During the recess the Grand Sire made twenty-four decisions. We give the decisions, together with the subsequent action of the Grand Lodge on the same:

First. When an officer is under charges, his functions as such cease until the question of his guilt or innocence has been determined by the Lodge.

This decision was reversed; and the Grand Lodge decided that an officer under charges was only prevented from taking part in the proceedings which related to such charges, such as the appointment of the whole or a part of the Committee to try them, etc.

Second. A Noble Grand has no right to refuse to put any legitimate question to his Lodge—his differing with the Lodge has nothing to do with the matter.

Approved.

Third. It is a brother's right to vote a secret ball ballot; he may conceal or expose the character of his vote at his pleasure.

The first clause approved—the second reversed.

Fourth. Every brother present in a Lodge or Encampment is obliged to vote on all questions, unless excused by the Lodge or Encampment; and no particular number of votes is necessary so long as a quorum is present.

Approved.

Fifth. There is no reason why persons akin to each other, no matter how close the relation, should not hold office at the same time in the same Lodge.

Approved.

Sixth. Officers elect having been examined in the ante-room, when they enter for installation do not address the Chair.

Approved.

Seventh. There is no law against installing officers of Subordinate Lodges in any suitable hall outside of the Lodge room, provided the form of Public Installation is used.

Approved.

Eighth. Questions of law must go from Subordinate Lodges to their District Deputies or Grand Masters. After a Grand Master has decided a question for a Subordinate Lodge, said Lodge, if not satisfied, can only seek redress by an appeal properly presented to the Grand Lodge; and said Lodge must abide the decision of the Grand Master until such decision is reversed by the Grand Lodge of the Jurisdiction.

The eighth decision was modified by the Grand Lodge as follows: [No. 4.]

"No Lodge or Encampment subordinate to any State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge or Encampment has a right to present questions of law directly to the M. W. Grand Sire for his decision. All such questions must go through the channel provided by the local law."

Ninth. A Subordinate Lodge is the proper tribunal to try all cases of delinquency when the charge is cognizable under the laws.

Approved.

Tenth. A brother withdrawing from his Lodge for the purpose of establishing (with others) a new Lodge, and failing to appear when the Lodge is instituted, cannot be considered as one of the charter members. If he wishes to join that, or any other Lodge, his card must be presented regularly, and must be balloted for according to law.

Approved.

Eleventh. No Lodge or Encampment has a right to refuse a Dismissal Certificate to a suspended member who makes proper application for the same. The laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States insure to him this right, and Subordinates must conform to them.

This decision was modified so as to read:

"No Lodge or Encampment has a right to refuse a dismissal certificate to a member suspended for non-payment of dues, and who makes application for the same. The laws of the Grand Lodge of the United States insure to him this right, and subordinate bodies must conform to them."

Twelfth. No brother can visit the Grand Lodge of the United States, except upon a voucher of a [illegible] from the State from which he hails; [illegible] Representative is authorized to vouch for any visitor unless he is in good standing in his Lodge and Encampment, is a Past Grand and in [illegible] the Royal Purple Degree, and by [illegible] a Past Grand is meant having the Grand Lodge Degree, inasmuch as it would be absurd [illegible] a visitor to the Grand Lodge of the United States who was not qualified to visit the State Grand Body.

Thirteenth. A Grand Lodge of a State has no [illegible] to appoint a committee of the Grand Lodge to try a brother of a Subordinate Lodge. It may however, order a Subordinate Lodge to try a [illegible], and to the order the Subordinate Lodge must yield obedience.

Fourteenth. A Lodge may appoint or elect a Chaplain, and he would be called an officer, because he holds an office; but holding that office will not make him eligible for an elective office.

Fifteenth. All voting in a Subordinate Lodge and Degree Lodges, is by the "U. S. and O. F., *unless otherwise provided.*" The exception is "not alone to a ballot for membership," as the decision of the Grand Sire 1869 would seem to indicate, but to advancing to degrees, granting withdrawal cards, suspending or expelling members, and reinstating them, electing officers, reconsidering a ballot for membership, when the yeas and nays are ordered, etc., in which cases provision is made by law for voting otherwise.

Sixteenth. The honors are given to Elective and Past Grand Officers, visiting outside of their own jurisdictions, after they have been recognized (addressed the chairs) and have been introduced to the Noble Grand by name and rank.

Decisions 12th to 16th inclusive, approved.

Seventeenth. The Grand Sire has no authority to waive a defect. Encampment instituted by a Grand Encampment which is itself defunct.

Reversed.

Eighteenth. Any brother who has retired and wishes to re-enter the Lodge (the same evening) may use the Vice Grand's P. W. for that purpose.

Nineteenth. The Warden's position is in front of the R. S. of the Noble Grand, and he cannot deliver his charge from any other place without a violation of law.

Twentieth. A Past Grand Master has a right to announce his title as such, at the inner door, when visiting a Subordinate Lodge on ordinary occasions, but he is not entitled to the honors of the Order, unless he visits on official business, which he should announce. Rank refers to the [illegible] grade or title attained.

Twenty-first. Members holding expired withdrawal cards are competent applicants for charters for new Lodges, and there is no limit to the age of the card.

Decisions 18th to 21st, approved.

The Grand Lodge substituted the following for the 22d:

Resolved, That in the absence of any local legislation upon the subject, a member of one Subordinate Lodge or Encampment desiring to prefer a charge or charges against a member or members of another Subordinate Lodge or Encampment shall present such charge or charges in the usual form to the Subordinate Lodge or Encampment of which he (the accuser) is a member, said Lodge or Encampment shall forthwith forward to the Lodge or Encampment to which the accused may belong, a certified copy of the charge or charges over the signatures of the N. G. or C. P. and Secretary, and attested by the seal of the Lodge or Encampment, and the Lodge or Encampment to whom such charge or charges shall be sent shall proceed to hear and determine the same in like manner, as if preferred by a member of his own body.

Twenty-third. There is no law preventing members holding Dismissal Certificates from being applicants for charters for new Lodges.

Twenty-fourth. There is no authority for an Elective Officer of a State Grand Body to introduce into a Subordinate Lodge a brother holding an expired withdrawal card—it cannot be done legally.

The last two decisions were approved.

FINANCIAL.

The aggregate revenue of the Grand Lodge for the year was $43,813 24. The expenditures were $34,272 41, being $34,540 83 less than the revenue.

USE OF EMBLEMS, ETC.

Resolved, 1. That no member of the Order shall, either directly or indirectly, use or sanction the use of any of the emblems, the name, or any of the titles, or the mottoes, or the initials thereof, of this Order, in the prosecution of any private business or enterprise.

AMENDMENTS.

An amendment changing the name to the "Most Worthy Supreme Grand Lodge," was indefinitely postponed. An amendment contemplating a change in the Secret work, was negatived.

FISCAL YEAR OF THE GRAND LODGE CHANGED.

The fiscal year of the Grand Lodge will hereafter commence on the 1st day of January, and all Grand Lodges must make their reports by the 1st day of April.

SUNDAY LAW.

A strong effort was made to repeal what is known as the Sunday law, but the Grand Lodge adhered to its previous legislation by a most decided vote.

DEGREE OF REBEKAH.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That Degree Lodges of the Daughters of Rebekah be and they are hereby authorized to ballot on all applications for membership in such Lodges, and that a majority vote of all members present and voting shall be necessary for an election to membership, except in such jurisdictions as may otherwise provide.

Resolved, That the time in which rejected applicants may renew their application in a Degree Lodge of the Daughters of Rebekah be and the same is hereby left to Jurisdictions subordinate to this Grand Body.

LODGE FUNDS.

The peculiar office of a Subordinate Lodge "is to provide the means to meet the claims of its sick and distressed members; to care for them properly during their illness, to bury the dead, to succor the widow, and to educate the orphan." It follows that an appropriation of the funds of the Lodge, or to objects outside of those connected with the business or legitimate purposes of the Lodge, is a misappropriation, and not to be countenanced.

Funds paid into the treasury to answer the call of the sick, to bury the dead, to educate the orphan, or to answer the legitimate expenses of the Lodge, cannot be diverted from the treasury to be expended in pleasure excursions, picnics, or the like, for those are not the legitimate purposes of a Lodge. To appropriate money from the treasury in payment of expenditures incurred in such excursions, is a misappropriation of the funds provided for the sick, the burial of the dead, the education of the orphan, and the legitimate expenses of the Lodge.

ENCAMPMENT.

By the action of the Grand Lodge, the position of Junior Warden in the Encampment is to the right and in front of the C. P., and the Guide in front and to the right of the S. W.

—A. L. STINSON.

THE WHOLE ART OF KISSING.—People will kiss, yet not one in a hundred knows how to extract bliss from lovely lips, no more than they know how to make diamonds from charcoal. And yet it is easy. This little item is not alone for young beginners, but for the many who go at it like hunting coons or shelling corn. First know whom you are to kiss. Don't make a mistake, although mistakes may be good. Don't jump up like a trout for a fly, and smack a woman on the neck, or on the end of her nose, or slop over on her waterfall or bonnet ribbon, in haste to get through. The gentleman should be a little the tallest. He should have a clean face and a kind eye, and a mouthful of expression instead of tobacco. Don't kiss everything, including nasty little dogs, male or female. Don't sit down to it. Stand up. Need not be anxious to get in a crowd. Two persons a plenty to corner and catch a kiss. More persons spoil the sport. Stand firm. It won't hurt any after you are used to it. Take the left hand of the lady in your right hand. Let your hand go to—any place out of the way. Throw the left hand gently over the shoulder of the lady, and let the hand fall down upon the right side, toward the belt. Don't be in a hurry. Draw her gently to your loving heart. Her head will fall lightly upon your shoulders, and a handsome shoulder-strap it makes! Don't be in a hurry. Send a little life down your left arm, and let it know its business. Her left hand is in your right. Let there be an expression to that—not like the grip of a vise, but a gentle clasp, full of electricity, thought and respect. Don't be in a hurry. Her head lies carelessly on your shoulder! You are nearly heart to heart! Look down into her half-closed eye! Gently, yet manfully, press her to your bosom. Stand firm and Providence will give you strength for the ordeal. Be brave, but do not be in a hurry. Her lips almost open! Lean lightly forward with your head, not the body. Take good aim. The soul rides the storm, trouble and sorrow of the lips meet—the eyes close—the heart opens life (don't be in a hurry)—heaven opens before, the world shoots from under your feet as a meteor flashes across the evening sky (don't be afraid;) the nerves dance before the just created altar of love as zephyrs dance with the dew trimmed flowers—the heart forgets its bitterness—and the art of kissing is learned. No noise, no fuss, no fluttering and squirming like a hook-impaled worm. Kissing don't hurt and it don't require a brass to make it legal. Don't jab on a beautiful mouth as if spearing frogs! Do not muss her hair, scratch down her collar, bite her cheek, squizzle her rich ribbons, and leave her mussed, rumpled and flummuxed! Don't grab and yank the lady as if she were a struggling colt.

HAPPINESS IN WEDDED LIFE.—Women, if they would rule men's hearts, must deserve and unwittingly exact, the approval ad admiration of their minds. Alas! for that variableness of temper which goes up like a rocket and comes down like an aerolite: a miracle of smiles, or a weeping Niobe: a driving tempest, or a flashing sunbeam. A never-varying, bland, lullaby sort of temperament is most sincerely to be deplored; sparkle, buoyancy, and even an irrepressible dash of riotous fun, now and then, are most healthful and appetizing. But more feminine diplomacy should forbid the not infrequent exhibitions we have, of an odd dovetailing of winsome caresses and childish poutings on the part of the wife; and so should the whimsical interplay of foolish indulgence and churlish neglect on the part of the husband be abandoned. Principle, not caprice, should be the energizing and controlling motive. The most charming photographic views of wedded life are to be taken from the higher mounts of vision—those of settled design and steady purpose. There must, of course, be mutual concessions, and mutual agreements to disagree. There is a way to win by commanding, and to command by winning. By the wise interblending of self-centered strength and a prodigal wifely affection, she may achieve marvels of wifely management. The husband may unconsciously lead, but never essay to drive. At the same time, we are frank enough to confess that there are too many *femmes convertes* who need the flaming sword of an archangel to awe and repress them. There is no such thing as conquering them by love; as well prate of love to a blackbird. But if kindness fail, severity will fail all the more surely. Flies still continue to take more kindly to molasses than to vinegar. The lineal descendants of Balaam's garrulous "charger" hold fast their propensity for offensive disputation, and are more gently amenable to a tempting display of luscious fodder, than to the dreary phenomenon of a curiously plaited leather, however ticklish to the external senses that may be.—*From "Ideal Womanhood," in the Overland Monthly for October.*

DECISION IN CASE OF LOUISA SIMPSON BY JUDGE DEADY.

Congress had power to authorize the President to regulate or prohibit the introduction of distilled spirits into the district of Alaska under penalties prescribed by statute.

Distilled spirits are imported within the district of Alaska when brought from an American port outside of said district into the waters within the headlands of Point Hope and Cape Prince of Wales, and there unladen or disposed of or with the intent to so unlade or dispose of them.

United States District Court, District of Oregon, Saturday October 7, 1871.

The *Louisa Simpson*—Henry Raven Claimant. In Admiralty. Information for forfeiture.

The libel in this case was filed September 19, 1870. On October 10, thereafter, an amended libel was filed, wherein it is alleged that on July 17, 1870, at the port of Kobubree Sound, in the District of Alaska, in waters navigable from the sea by vessels of ten or more tons burden, J. M. Selden, Captain of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Reliance*, did seize the schooner *Louisa Simpson* and cargo, consisting of liquors, tobacco, powder, guns, caps, knives, lead, cotton cloth, ivory, whale-bone, peltries, etc., and report the same to William Kapus, Collector of Customs for said District, at Alaska, who now holds said schooner and cargo, at the port of Portland, in the District of Oregon, as forfeited to the United States for the causes following:

1. That on or about April 19, 1870, said schooner being then owned in whole or in part by American citizens, sailed from the port of San Francisco, California, and that at said date and upon said voyage one Henry Ravens, the master of said schooner, reported from said port of San Francisco, within the United States, upon said schooner, and as part of her cargo, a large quantity of distilled spirits of the value of over four hundred dollars, destined and intended to be taken and imported into the Territory of Alaska, in violation of Sec. 4 of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to extend the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce and navigation over the territory ceded to the United States by Russia, to establish a collection district therein, and for other purposes;" approved July 27, 1868; and in violation of the restrictions and prohibitions of the President of the United States, made in pursuance of said act by executive order, February 4, 1870, prohibiting the importation of distilled spirits into or within the Territory of Alaska.

2. For that the said distilled spirits of the value and exported and destined as aforesaid, were, about July 17, 1870, found on board said schooner at Kotzebue Sound aforesaid, the cargo aforesaid, being also then and there on board said schooner.

3. That on or about July 17, 1870, said distilled spirits of the value and exported as aforesaid, "were imported into said district of Alaska, were used and attempted to be used and landed from said schooner at Kotzebue Sound and elsewhere in said Territory and were there found upon said schooner, said schooner at the same time having on board the cargo aforesaid in violation of said Sec. 4 of the Act of Congress and the restrictions and prohibitions of the President aforesaid.

4. That said schooner being of 20 tons or more burden and owned as aforesaid, was, about July 17, 1870, "found with the cargo or lading aforesaid on board trading between district and district in the United States and between the ports of San Francisco in the collection district of San Francisco and in the Fourth coasting district and Kotzebue Sound and other places in the collection district of Alaska and Fifth coasting district, in the United States, having on board distilled spirits other than ship's stores, without being enrolled and licensed, and without applying for or being furnished by the Collector of the port of the United States, at which she took in her said cargo, with a certified manifest containing the marks and numbers of packages, the name of shippers, consignees and port of delivery, and without receiving a permit as required and in the manner provided by statute; she, the said schooner, having upon her said voyage, cleared from the port of San Francisco for the foreign port of Plover Bay, and not for any port or place within the United States.

5. That part of the cargo aforesaid, consisting of 395 gallons of distilled spirits was between April 21 and July 17, 1870, drawn from casks duly stamped and gauged and put into other casks and packages containing not less than ten gallons and intended for sale, without such last mentioned casks or packages being stamped or marked as by law provided, and was so found in the district of Alaska on or about July 17, 1870.

4. That on or about July 17, 1870, the *Louisa Simpson* was used by the master thereof to convey and transport from off the coast of California, in the Pacific ocean to Kotzebue Sound in the district of Alaska three empty casks or pipes from which distilled spirits had been drawn and which were duly stamped and marked, without such stamps or marks being effaced or obliterated as provided by law.

On October 10, 1870, Henry Ravens, the master of the *Louisa Simpson*, appeared and filed two separate but similar answers to the libel; one on behalf of the owners of the schooner and the other on behalf of the owners of the cargo.

The answers admit the allegations of the libel except as follows:

They deny that the schooner sailed for the district of Alaska, or that the distilled spirits aforesaid or any part thereof, were intended to be imported into the district of Alaska, or were landed or attempted to be landed or used therein. They allege that the schooner sailed for Plover Bay, in the Arctic ocean, in the Empire of Russia, but about June 11, 1870, while off the river Anadyr in Asia, was caught "in the ice and drifted about helplessly" in the Arctic ocean until July 1, when she came out of the ice about 12 miles west of Cape Douglas in the district of Alaska; that being then short of wood and water the master attempted to make Port Clarence in said district, for the sole purpose of obtaining a supply of such articles, but being prevented by the ice from so doing, he made for Cape Prince of Wales for the same purpose, when he met a four knot gale and floating ice from N. N. W., to avoid the dangers of which he put in under the Cape and anchored in two fathoms water about four miles from shore; that while lying here at anchor some Indians came off shore with whom he traded for some wood, but not sufficiently for the voyage, and a sea carried away the windlass, when he proceeded to Kotzebue Sound, the nearest "land-locked harbor," from necessity and solely for the purpose of repairing damages to the vessel and obtaining wood and water for the voyage.

They deny that the schooner or officers or crew thereof were engaged in trading or did trade between district and district in the United States; they admit the transfer of the distilled spirits from the large to the small packages, as alleged in Article V. of the libel, but allege that the same took place on the open sea and without the jurisdiction of the United States, and was made for the convenience of trading in the Russian possessions; they admit the conveyance in the schooner of the three empty casks without having the stamps or marks effaced as alleged in Article VI. of the libel, but allege the schooner brought such casks within the limits of the United States contrary to the intention of the owners and master by stress of weather as aforesaid.

Section 4 of the Act mentioned in Article I. of the libel, and under which this seizure was made, enacts:

"That *the President shall have power to restrict and regulate or to prohibit the importation and use of fire-arms, ammunition and distilled spirits into and within the said territory.* And the exportation of the same from any other port or place in the United States when destined to any port or place in the said territory, and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits exported or attempted to be exported from any port or place in the United States and destined for such territory in violation of any regulations that may be prescribed under this section, *and all such arms, ammunition and distilled spirits landed or attempted to be landed or used in any port or place in said territory in violation of such regulations, shall be forfeited; and if the value of the same shall exceed $400, the vessel upon which the same shall be found or from which they shall have been landed, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture and cargo shall be forfeited;* and any person wilfully violating such regulation shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding $500 or imprisoned not more than six months."

The section further provides that "bonds may be required for a faithful observance of such regulations" from "any vessel departing from any port in the United States," having on board any such articles and "destined to any place in said territory," or when there shall be reasonable ground of suspicion that such articles are intended to be landed there in violation of law." (15 Stat. 241.)

Section 5 of the same act enacts: "That the coasting trade between the said Territory and any other portion of the United States shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to such trade between any two great districts."

On February 4, 1870, the President in pursuance of the foregoing section 4, made the following regulation: "The importation of distilled spirits into and within the district of Alaska is hereby prohibited, and the importation and use of fire arms and ammunition into and within the Islands of St. Paul and St. George, in said district, are also prohibited under the pains and penalties of law."

On February 8, 1870, in pursuance of this executive regulation and to "insure its faithful execution," the Secretary of the Treasury instructed the collectors of customs "to refuse clearances to all vessels having on board distilled spirits, for ports or islands" in the district of Alaska; and that vessels clearing for any port and "intending to touch, trade or pass within the waters of Alaska, with distilled spirits or fire arms and ammunition on board," should give a sufficient bond, conditioned that such spirits should not be "landed upon or disposed of within the Territory of Alaska," and that said arms and ammunition should not be landed, etc., upon either of the islands aforesaid.

Ravens, the master of the schooner, was indicted by the grand jury of the district for wilfully violating the foregoing executive regulation concerning the importation of distilled spirits, and tried thereon on November 17 and days following, but the jury having failed to agree they were discharged without giving a verdict. This cause came on to be tried on November 29, and by the stipulation of the parties, the Judge's notes of the testimony of the witnesses, examined on the trial of the master, were read in evidence.

The master, Ravens, and crew consisting of William Smith, first officer, Horatio Thatcher, second officer, and Harry Beers and John Park, seamen, were examined as witnesses; also, Lieut. Mason of the cutter *Reliance*, who brought the schooner to this port, and Henry Horst of San Francisco, a half owner of the cargo.

The testimony is voluminous, and comes mostly from the mouths of interested witnesses or actors in the transactions. All the witnesses belonging to the schooner, except Park, impressed upon my mind the conviction that they testified with a deliberate purpose *to clear the vessel and cargo*—at least so far as they could by suppression of the truth or not remembering it.

Park appears to have had the education and training of a superior seaman, but had fallen into intemperate habits. Under the influence of liquor he had some words with the second mate, who appears to be a very ordinary seaman, after the seizure and while the schooner was still lying at Chamisso in Kotzebue sound, for which the master reported him to Mason as mutinous, who sent him on board the *Reliance* in irons. This conduct on the part of the master doubtless angered Park, and, as he states, led to his informing Selden, on the voyage to Sitka, of the nature of the business and transactions in which the schooner had been engaged. The circumstances considered, it is not reasonable to suppose that the master had Park sent to the *Reliance* on account of his altercation with Thatcher at Chamisso. There was nothing in that circumstance to justify his charging Park with mutinous conduct. But this shows, that for some reason, the master, after the seizure, wished to get rid of Park. It is quite probable that he feared Park might remember more than was desirable, and therefore he procured him to be separated from the schooner for the purpose of avoiding the effect of his testimony or disclosures in any enquiry that might be made before the collector at Sitka or elsewhere, concerning the business of the schooner in the waters of Alaska at the time of the seizure.

The cutter did not sail directly for Sitka when she left Kotzebue sound, but the schooner did; and at the time it was supposed that the former would not reach Sitka for some time after the latter had left there or been disposed of by the collector. As it turned out, the schooner was beating out of Sitka on her way to this port, as the cutter went in. Park was thus left behind; but the steamer *Wright* coming into port, he worked his way down on her, bringing a letter from the collector to the district attorney. He states that he came on, his own account, to recover his wages from the *Louisa Simpson*.

Taking into consideration the character of the witnesses, their relation to the transaction complained of, and the parties implicated, or their interest in the subject matter, as well as the manner of giving their testimony, and its intrinsic probability or otherwise, I find the facts of the case to be as follows:

The schooner *Louisa Simpson* being of 90 56-100 tons burthen and owned by Samuel Winant, cleared from the port of San Francisco on April 20, 1870, under an American register obtained at said port on said date for the "Arctic sea." At least so the manifest was first made out. Subsequently, however, but when or by whom done does not appear, a line was drawn across the words "Arctic sea" with a pen and the words "Plover Bay" written immediately after in a different hand and ink. The oath of master, however, endorsed on the manifest, states unqualifiedly that the schooner is bound to the "Arctic sea." No explanation having been made or offered of the erasure and addition in the caption of the manifest, it is reasonable to conclude that it was illegal or unauthorized and that the schooner did in fact clear, as the master states in his affidavit, simply for the "Arctic sea." But no particular consequence is attached to that fact, beyond this—it tends to show that the voyage was undertaken without any very definite destination, or with the intention to be governed by circumstances in that respect.

As appears from the manifest the cargo consisted of the following articles:

5 cases tobacco—weight not given—value			$500
10 " powder—	"	"	500
1 bale blue domings, 977 yds	"		120
1 " prints	1,160 yds	"	125
1 " drills	999 yds	"	140
48 gun		"	320
2 pipes alcohol	400 gal	"	400
Total			$2,000

In addition, it appears from the evidence that the following articles not on the manifest, were found on the schooner at the time of seizure:

274,500 percussion caps, valued at	$274 50
150 lbs. lead, valued at	10 50
365 empty bottles	3 65
605 bottle corks	2 00
25 papers glove needles	1 00
4 pairs scissors	2 00
Total	$293 65

The ship's stores were not on the manifest and were some dozens of porter, two cases of cognac brandy and among them a barrel of whisky containing 25 or 30 gallons.

Although the manifest states that there was 400 gallons of acohol in two pipes, Horst, the half owner of the cargo testifies, that from the bills rendered him by the distillers of whom it was purchased, they only contained 129 and 130 gallons respectively; and that the same was 42 above proof, or contained 92 per centum of pure alcohol. This statement as to the gross contents of the pipes corresponds very nearly with the estimate made by both Smith and Park, and I conclude that such is the fact. This would give 259 gallons of liquor in the two pipes, which was equal to 476 gallons of proof spirits or liquor only containing 50 per centum in bulk of pure alcohol.

About June 1, and just before going through a passage in the Aleutian Islands, called the Seventy-two Pass, the master, assisted by Park, drew the alcohol out of the pipes and mixed it with about an equal quantity of water, put it into packages or kegs containing from 5 to 15 gallons each, for the purpose of trading with the Indians to the northward. In his testimony the master attempts to make it appear that he changed the liquor from the pipes from the kegs because the former were leaking. But all the circumstances of the case go to show that this is an after thought and a falsehood. The cotemporaneous entry in the log-book speaks of the master's being engaged in arranging the trading goods and stowing casks, etc., and nothing is said of the pipes leaking. He says that he thinks the pipes leaked 25 or 30 gallons, but could not tell how, when or where. He could not reach the spirits through the bung hole with his finger but could with a stick 4 or 5 inches long. It is not probable that the pipes were even full in the first place, and there may have been some loss from evaporation or through the pores of the wood,—enough to have scented the hold of the ship or immediate vicinity of the pipes, but if it was only 4 inches from the bung to the liquor, the outage would not exceed 8 gallons to the pipe.

From the Seventy-Two pass the schooner sailed northward towards the gulf of Anadyr. About June 13 and in latitude 61 she encountered ice—got into it and drifted about with it until about July 1, when she came out south by west of King's Island and distant between 30 and 50 miles. During this time it appears that the schooner was near enough Emma harbor or Plover Bay on the Arctic coast to sight land. The master here then tells another incredulous story, to the effect that while fast in the ice a native chief of his acquaintance came off from Emma harbor and was on board for an hour or two, and got a large assortment of goods, except liquor, to sell for the master, on shore, on commission. No memorandum was made of the transaction. The master is unable to specify with any certainty what kind or what amount of goods were furnished. No other person, so far as appears, witnessed or ever heard of the arrival or departure of this Asiatic apparition, and I have no doubt that Ravens invented the whole story, to account for the goods not found in the vessel at the time of seizure.

On getting free from the ice the schooner sailed for Port Clarence, as the master states, to obtain wood and water, but failed to make it on account of the shore ice. Thenceforward she was beating about between the Diomede islands and Chammisso isle, near where she anchored on July 16 and was seized on the day following. The schooner first came to anchor on the north side of Cape Prince of Wales, about 25 miles from the point near a place called the Grave-Yard. Here the master traded with the Indians, receiving from them furs, ivory, bone, etc., in exchange for goods, including whisky. He also traded with them for similar articles at Port Blossom and Chamisso Isle. Park is the only witness who testifies positively to the traffic in liquor, but he does so unqualifiedly and with reasonable certainty as to the circumstances of time, place, quantity, etc. I have no doubt that his testimony on this point is substantially true. True, the master contradicts him, but I think he has shown himself to be unworthy of credit. The other members of the crew testify that they didn't *see* any traffic in liquor or don't *know* that it took place. But they would not swear that it did not take place, while the reluctant and evasive manner in which they answered the questions put to them on this point, was well calculated to make the impression that, notwithstanding their real or pretended ignorance of the matter, they were morally certain, at least, that the Alaska Indians obtained considerable quantities of ardent spirits from the deck of the *Louisa Simpson* between July 1 and 17.

Thatcher, the second mate, does admit that once, when the Indians were on deck, he passed up a five gallon keg of liquor by command of the master, but says he passed it down again and that he don't know whether any liquor was taken out of it or not, but volunteers an opinion in the negative. No particular reason is given for passing the keg up from the hold to the deck and back again without making any use of its contents. The master admits that he received quite a quantity of fur, ivory and bone from an Indian chief, while at the Grave-yard, but says that he took these articles on freight to San Francisco, where he was to dispose of them for money which he was at some time and in some way to return to this confiding Indian. This is a very silly story and void of all probability,—particularly when it is understood that the master had no definite idea of ever returning to that country, and that the Indian had no reason to believe that he would ever see or hear of him again.

The report of the appraisers of the cargo, which was read in evidence and the correctness of which was not questioned, shows that there was only 319 gallons of proof spirits on board the schooner when brought to this port, and there is no reason to believe or suppose from the evidence that there was any more at the time of the seizure at Chamesso Isle. Deduct this from the quantity of spirits in the two pipes—when reduced to proof, 476 gallons—and the difference is 155 gallons. This 155 gallons was disposed during the voyage and before the seizure. The claimant does not attempt to account for it, except by the improbable supposition that it had leaked out of the pipes, before the reduction of the spirits at Seventy-Two pass.

Notwithstanding the positive statements of the master and the disingenuous denials and equivocations of the crew, the effect that no liquor was disposed of to the Indians, this indisputable fact remains, that 155 gallons of proof spirits was taken out of the cargo of the schooner while she was in the waters of Alaska; and I have no doubt that it was traded to the Indians at the Graveyard, Cape Blossom and Chamisso Isle. No other human beings were met with on the voyage, except the alleged Asiatic chief, when the schooner was in the ice, and the master states positively that he did not furnish *him* any spirits.

The report of the appraisers also shows that the tobacco, cotton goods, etc., together with the spirits on the manifest, had been disposed of, in the aggregate, to the value of $698 70—more than one-half of the whole amount, and that there was found on board the schooner, ivory, bone, furs and oil of the value of, I think at a low estimate, $787. The absence of the one accounts for the presence of the other. The spirits and other goods were traded to the Alaska Indians in and about Kotzebue Sound for the latter.

Again, the principal reason given for going out of the vessels way into Kotzebue Sound, turns out to be substantially untrue. As has been stated, in his answer the master alleges, that while lying at anchor under the lee of Cape Prince of Wales, a sea carried away his windlass, which so disabled the vessel as to compel him to put into the Sound—the "nearest land-locked harbor"—to repair damages. On the trial it was admitted on all hands that the windlass was not carried away, but that only the port windlass bitt was started and from the evidence as well as the nature of the case, I am satisfied that this accident occurred while letting go the anchor without sufficient chain, and not by the shipping of a sea, as stated in the answer. Nor did the accident render the vessel unseaworthy or make it necessary to take her into the Sound to repair damages. When a vessel is riding at anchor the strain or draft is upon the bulkheads of the windlass and not the bitts.

Lieutenant Mason of the *Reliance*, who brought the schooner to this port, testified positively that the starting of this bitt did not render the vessel unseaworthy, or make it necessary to take her into port. Nor does the master appear to have thought so at the time, for no effort was made to repair the accident until after the seizure, when at his request, the carpenter of the *Reliance* drove a bolt through the lower end of the bitt into the bulkhead. More than this, when the *Reliance* was discovered coming into Chamisso bay, the master of the schooner had the Indians sent off her deck, and the fur which had been traded for, taken below and stowed in the casks, from which the spirits had been drawn, with a view, and for the purpose, as the circumstances satisfy my mind, of concealing the evidence of his traffic with the natives, from the officers of the Cutter.

Taking these circumstances all together—the failure to account for the spirits disproved of between the time of leaving San Francisco and the seizure, and the fur and other Indian goods acquired in Kotzebue sound; the falsity of the reason given for going into the sound at all, and particularly to Chamisso isle, and the concealing of the fur, etc., on the approach of the revenue officers, and there can be little, if any doubt, but that the master had disposed of his missing liquor to the Alaska Indians, in Kotzebue sound, for the furs, etc., found on the schooner, contrary to law, as he well knew. In addition then, is the positive and direct testimony of Park, to the same effect.

This constitutes a violation of the executive order, and the act of Congress. Indeed the simple act of taking these spirits within Kotzebue sound, was such a violation, because it was an "importation of distilled spirits into and within the district of Alaska."

The phrase "district of Alaska," as used in this act and executive order, in my judgment, includes that portion of the sea along its coasts, which lies inside of a line drawn from the promontory of Point Hope to the cape Prince of Wales. But wherever the schooner appears to have come to anchor east of this line, as at the Graveyard, cape Blossom and Chamisso isle, she was not to exceed four miles from the shore, and at these points at least, she must be held to have come within the district.

Admitting that the schooner had been within the district, the master alleges in his answer, as an excuse therefor, that he was driven thither by the stress of weather. The proof does not support this allegation, but the contrary.

Admitting its truth however, for the purpose of the argument, it does not follow that the introduction of the spirits into the district was not unlawful, although it might be a good reason for the remission of the forfeiture incurred thereby; and certainly it does not justify or excuse the subsequent voluntary sale, disposition and unlading of the spirits while in the district. Such use or disposition of spirits not only casts suspicion upon the truth of the alleged excuse, but is itself an importation within the district, within the meaning of the act and order, and therefore illegal.

Counsel for claimant insists that the executive order of February 4, 1879, is void, because Congress cannot confer power on the President to make such a regulation. No authority was cited in support of this extraordinary proposition, and the argument in support of it was little else than the assertion of counsel to that effect. I see no reason to doubt the power of Congress to authorize the President to make this regulation prohibiting the importation of pure spirits into the district of Alaska under such penalties as Congress may have prescribed. In fact, it is simply authorizing the President to determine and declare when and how far section 4 of the act of July 27, 1868, should go into effect. It is believed that an examination of the legislation of Congress will disclose many instances of like authority and duty imposed on the President, and that the power to do so has never been seriously questioned.

There must be a decree for the libellant condemning the vessel and cargo as forfeited to the U. S. for the cause stated in the third article of the libel. As to the other causes of forfeiture stated in the libel, it is not necessary to express an opinion upon them.

The vessel and cargo having been delivered to the respective claimants on bond, a decree will also be entered that the libellant recover off the obligors in said bonds respectively the sums of $4,300 and $3,064, the appraised values respectively of said vessel and cargo, and that unless the same is paid into Court within ten days therefrom that libellant have execution therefor.

DEADY, J.

Dolph for the libellant.
Strong for the claimants.

A SOUTHERN OPINION OF TAMMANY.—The direst calamities that ever befell the Democratic party had origin in the villainous corruptness of New York politicians. It was the *World* that struck the blow that staggered the party in 1868, just prior to the Presidential election. It was the power of Tammany and of the *World* that made Belmont, a slave of bondholders, of whom he is chief, manager of the Democratic party. It was the *World* that constructed a bridge by which the party could go over to Chase, and in abandoning its creed lost half its vital force. Happily, the structure has fallen in everywhere. It is the *World* again, and its infamous Ring, called Tammany, which now degrades the name of Democracy by its villainous practices. It was the *World* and its satellites that substituted Seymour for a Pendleton, Hendricks or Thurman, in 1868. Have not Tammany and its organ done enough? Should not the West assert its power? The West has the numbers and moral force, and the East money. Shall the party and people be forever enslaved by gold. If Tammany, Belmont and the *World* be exponents of Democracy, there are no Democrats in the South, and it occurs to us, that the yoke we have worn so patiently should be left by the wayside. For a week past, our voluminous telegraphic reports have been an endless recital of villainies exposed and knaveries practiced by a ring that uses the ignorant rabble to perpetuate its supremacy. Tammany is not the embodiment of Democracy. It was money that instigated the blow that was dealt Frank Blair in 1868, and it is the rottenness of these masters of the New York mob, wearing the garb of Democracy that they may win popular confidence, which to-day disgust mankind.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Appeal.*

With love the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors; but without it, it is a bleak desert covered with ashes.

Studies of the Census.

WHAT WE OWE TO IMMIGRATION.

It has been truly said that immigration is the life blood of a new country, but the apothegm cannot be appreciated in its full force until we are made acquainted with the figures which the tables of the census offer. From advance sheets of the [illegible] it appears that out of 33,675,974 whites, 5,566,[illegible] or about 17 per cent., are of direct foreign birth, while 9,734,845, or over 29 per cent., have had foreign parents, and 10,892,015, or nearly 33 per cent., that is, one-third of the population have had a foreign father or mother. Of these, 24,546,278 belong to the Northern States and Territories, and 8,438,890 to the Southern. The former contain 6,914,874, or about 20 per cent. of foreign birth, 8,579,093, or over 35 per cent. born of foreign parents, and 9,647,351, or nearly 40 per cent. having a foreign father or mother. Thus nearly one-half of the people of the Northern States and Territories may be [illegible] to be of approximately foreign origin. The Southern States are almost purely American in their white population, having but 651,672, or about 7 per cent., of foreign birth, 1,083,[illegible], or over 12 per cent. born of foreign parents, and 1,244,658, or over 14 per cent. having foreign father or mother. The great bulk of the [illegible] in four States, Maryland, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri. In most of the Southern States the population of foreign birth does not exceed 1 per cent. of the whole population, and in none 10 per cent.

In the Pacific States and Territories, including under that designation all the east as far as the western border of Minnesota, Kansas and Texas, the total population is 1,127,384, of which 379,690, or 36 per cent., are of foreign birth, 542,589, or about 47 per cent. born of foreign parents, and 703,789, or over one-half having foreign father and mother. Of these, California has nearly 38 per cent. of foreign birth, about 52 per cent. born of foreign parents, and about 58 per cent having a foreign father and mother. Nevada has over 60 per cent. of the population credited with a foreign father or mother. In Idaho and Montana, one half the population is of the same class. Nebraska over 40 per cent., Colorado about 25; Dakota, 50, and Arizona, 70. Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Utah has foreign father or mother; Washington Territory, 36 per cent.; Wyoming, 55; Oregon only 22 per cent.; while New Mexico has but 9 per cent., and only 6 per cent. of foreign born.

Of the Northern States, we find that those of New England have a population of 3,487,870; of which 678,041, or 18 per cent. is of foreign birth; 1,050,842 or [illegible] per cent. born of foreign parents, and 1,1[illegible], or 34 per cent., having foreign father or mother. The Bay State has 353,319 or one-fourth of its population, of foreign birth, 580,352, or over 42 per cent., born of foreign parents, and 626,211, or nearly one half, having foreign father or mother. Connecticut and Rhode Island have nearly the same proportion of their people of foreign birth and born of foreign parents, while Maine and New Hampshire have only about 5 per cent. of a foreign born population, and have 14 per cent. having a foreign father or mother, and Vermont only 14 per cent. foreign born, and 25 per cent. born of foreign father or mother.

As might be expected, New York takes a leading position amongst those States having the largest proportion of population of foreign birth or parentage, having, out of a total population of 4,382,759, of foreign birth 1,138,353, or over 25 per cent., of foreign parentage 2,043,112, or nearly one-half born of foreign parents, and 2,225,627, or over one half, having foreign father and mother. It has not, however, the largest proportion of population; for many Western States beat it, and amongst more established States Wisconsin leaves it far behind, having 75 per cent. of its population born of a foreign father or mother. Minnesota comes next, having 66 per cent. of a similar population.

Of the other States, Illinois and Michigan have nearly 25 per cent of their population of foreign birth, and 40 per cent of it having foreign father and mother. Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Iowa have from 32 to 30 per cent of their populations having foreign father and mothers, and one-half that proportion having directly a foreign origin. Indiana has only 9 per cent. of foreign birth and 20 per cent. of foreign parentage.

Amongst the cities, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit and Cleveland have close upon one-half of their population foreign born, and a majority of foreign parentage, while St. Louis, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany and Jersey City have from one-half to three-fifths of foreign birth or parentage. Washington has only one-fourth of such a population. Of those of mixed parentage, there are over 400,000 more having foreign fathers than foreign mothers. Since the existence of the Republic, 7,250,000 people have been added to our population by immigration. Of these a great number have descendants in the third and fourth generations; and if these be added to those having foreign fathers and mothers, we shall have as nearly as possible, one half of our white population coming directly or indirectly from Europe during the last 80 years; and we shall also have the majority of the population of the Northern States and Territories composed of people and their descendants who have found with us a refuge from the tyranny and poverty of the Old Continent.

THE SAN JOAQUIN IRRIGATING CANAL.—Work is progressing on this important enterprise with a commendable degree of energy. Some thirty miles have already been excavated, commencing at Fresno Slough, and the work will be pushed as rapidly as possible through the winter. It is expected that a point on the railroad will be reached by April, near Kills Station.

The work when finished will be over 200 miles long; commencing at King's River, thence 60 miles to Fresno Slough, from thence 150 miles to a point near Antioch, on the San Joaquin River where it will terminate. The dimensions of the cut are: width, forty feet; depth, seven feet, including height of bank; width of bank at base, twelve feet; top, six feet. The intention is to run tow-boats along the canal when complete. Force at work, about two-hundred men. It is the intention to complete the section between Fresno Slough and Antioch first, then to connect the former point with King's River.—*San Francisco Rural Press.*

To be constantly busy is to be always happy. Persons who have suddenly acquired wealth, broken up their active pursuits, and begun to live at their ease, waste away and die in a very short time. You are sighing for the pomp and splendor of life, beware! Ye know not what ye wish. No situation, however exalted, no wealth, however magnificent; no honors, however glorious, can yield you solid employment while discontent lurks in your bosom. The secret of happiness lies in this—to be always contented with your lot. Persons who are always busy and go cheerfully to their daily tasks, are the least disturbed by the fluctuations of business and at night sleep with perfect composure.

Guilt, though it may attain temporal splendor, can never confer real happiness. The evil consequences of crimes long survive their commission, and, like the ghosts of the murderer, forever haunt the steps of the malefactor. The paths of virtue, though very seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

Smile Whenever you Can.

When things don't go to suit you
And the world seems upside down,
Don't waste your time in fretting,
But drive away that frown;
Since life is oft perplexing,
'Tis much the wisest plan
To bear all trials bravely,
And smile whene'er you can.

Why should you dread to-morrow,
And thus despoil to-day?
For when you borrow trouble,
You always have to pay.
It is a good old maxim,
Which should be often preached,
Don't cross the bridge before you,
Until the bridge is reached.

You might be spared much sighing,
If you would keep in mind
The thought that good and evil
Are always here combined.
There must be something wanting,
And though you roll in wealth,
You may miss from your casket
The precious jewel—health.

And though you're strong and sturdy,
You may have an empty purse;
(And earth has many trials
Which I consider worse!)
But whether joy or sorrow
Fill up your mortal span,
'Twill make your pathway brighter
To smile where'er you can.

THE MYSTERIOUS MERCHANT,

OR, A TALE OF CONSCIENCE.

The scene was Pine street wharf, the time, September, 1865, the night black as Plutonian shades, and the situation horribly dramatic.

On the left corner of the quay, as you face the river, there knelt Paul Anderson, a young man, with a painful, melancholy history.

On the right corner of the wharf knelt Conrad Osburne, a magnificent looking merchant prince.

With determination—yes, desperation, they silently reached their respective positions mutually ignorant of the duplicate misery. Through fear of interruption, they as silently commended their souls to the Omniscient Jehovah, prior to ending two careers in the placid, noiseless Delaware.

In a single minute both memories relived the golden pageantry of youth, and also the sad links that gradually grew the fetters they had solemnly resolved to sever in the "waters of death." With minds distraught, they imploringly and mentally petitioned for an eternal home, free from the whims, knavery, and infatuation of this variable, beautiful world.

After a pause, assuming they were unperceived, with wonderful synchronism each rose for the fatal plunge. At this moment a volume of flame gushed from a barque on the Jersey side. There was a fire on the river, and instantly Paul Anderson and Conrad Osbore were enveloped in a noon-day light.

The trouble on Camden side was unheeded. The two men gazed at each other, and there was mutual transfusion of wonder before a word was spoken.

"So you were watching me?" said Conrad, with a trifle of spleen, as though estopped in the realization of something for which he had zealously prepared.

"I may put the same question," responded Paul, with that cheerful manner we are apt to feel in discovering a co-partner in contribulation.

"No, sir," continued Conrad, "I give you my honor I was not watching you; of your presence I knew nothing whatever."

"I believe you, sir," rejoined Paul, "and let me assure you I was as ignorant of *your* presence."

"Young man," resumed Conrad, "you were on the eve of ——"

"Well, what, sir?"

"I may be in error, but from all indications you were preparing for ——"

"*Your* destination," interrupted Paul, with the same manner.

"That was?"

"Eternity!" followed the younger, as though intent upon conviction.

"I own it, young man. We will leave this place. We have been rescued by light, and let us hope there is a more glorious, yet equally opportune radiance in the future."

"We will *hope*," said Paul.

Here the two grasped hands, and looked that depth of meaning better expressed by silence. The elder seemed attracted to the younger. In fact, the circumstances invested each with a peculiar magnet.

"My young friend," said Conrad, "men who attempt to forestall the Pale King have passed some dread ordeal."

"I know I have," returned Paul.

"And I, so let us regularly proceed. In the first place, take my hand and affirm secrecy."

"Here is my hand, and consider you have my affirmation. If we live, it is better this should never reach either the local column of the newspapers or the ears of the breakfast table."

"Right, sir! right! and now let me ask what calamity has impelled you to such a course? You are but thirty. Although not robust, yet you are attractive in face, form, manner and expression. In truth, sir, you are the very man I would select to *dread* death. If no intrusion, please favor me with your name."

"Paul Anderson, sir."

Conrad Osburne almost fell to the earth.

"What is the matter, my friend? Are you ill?"

"Merely the re-action. You know this is a natural sequence of that tension leading to suicide?"

"Certainly, sir, I fear some trouble myself. I am like a man stimulated by the liquor of the morning. The effect must pass, and re-action follow. There! you are better. I told you my name is Paul Anderson."

"I heard you, Mr. Anderson, I distinctly heard you," and there was a struggle for composure.

"Your name is ——"

"Conrad Osborne. Now that we are self-introduced, let me resume my thread. I said, apparently, you are the man I would select to dread death. May I be so bold as to ask why you were on the threshold of eternity?"

"You may ask. But if I reveal, will you reciprocate?"

"Do you absolutely require it?"

"Not *absolutely*, although it is but fair."

"I grant it is fair to exchange, yet, at present, I must be reticent. I do not seek a mean advantage. Remember, this night has made us friends. You will see much of me, and some day know all. If this will unseal your lips you will find me both a grateful and sympathetic auditor."

Arm-in arm they walked into the great city, scarcely cognizant of direction.

"I *will* confide," said Paul, with a measured dignity. "I say I will confide, because I know we are a secret society—a cabalistic two circumstantially checkmated. Waiving honor, and entrenched by this fortification, I proceed. Remember, if we are friends we will often meet and have ample time for lights and shades. At present be content with an outline.

"Let me refer to a law case. Years ago a worthy gentleman applied for divorce from a constitutional irritant.

"Being interrogated as to what great calamity had impelled him to leave his wife, he responded, 'I do not offer but one great calamity. I tender you a myriad of hells.'

"The appropos is this—I desired to leave terrestrial life, not on account of one climax, but because of a multitude of galling and soul harrowing troubles. You have rightly guessed—I am thirty. Many years ago my noble and devoted father made pecuniary ventures in Brazil. Succeeding beyond expectation, and anxious to reap a desired fortune within the period of physical enjoyment, he made a business association with a fascinating gentleman who evinced thorough knowledge of tropical trade. Continued success followed continued effort, and incredibly soon both were millionaires.

"My mother, not being blessed with constitutional vigor, and wishing to personally supervise my education, remained in New Haven.

"During my preparation and collegiate term she was my counsel—my archangel. We lived in palatial magnificence and around us aggregated the wisdom and elite of the lovely Elm City. My native bent was literary. I was possessed by the *mania scribendi*. To write was necessity—duty. It was my standing motto that I would rather incubate ideas for fifty cents per diem than pursue any other avocation at the rate of one hundred dollars for the same period.

"This instinct led me to consider my profession as chosen, while some creditable productions ranked me as a veritable and acceptable litterateur. Our fortune, the brilliant conversation and repartee of my dear mother, enjoined with the highly-appointed, high toned atmosphere of the mansion, elevated us to a resplendent hight from which cultured mortals cannot fall without a pang. A most interesting feature in this condition was my betrothal to one well qualified to understand my most exalted mood.

"I will not prolong, but say we realized the Ingomar couplet. I used to thank God for mere breath. Life was a continuous round of ecstacy. I was not spoiled—my happiness led me to secure comfort to others. I felt I was living for a definite something, and my soul was in that pure and fervent condition of religious exaltation. In this culmination of love, fortune, learning and distinguished association we received a letter from father. Oh! the antithesis following the reception of that epistle! His elegant and accomplished mercantile partner had swindled him and absconded. From a state of princely fortune, my broken-hearted parent was not in possession of sufficient capital to recommence traffic in his acquired and profitable line. By the next steamer he returned to New Haven. What a change! Health and hope irretrievably lost. One month of invalidcy and the grave concealed all that was immortal. In a few weeks my mother died of a broken heart. This double demise almost killed me. I could not see a remnant of vigor able to rally. At this juncture my frame exhibited the nervo-sensitive diathesis of my mother. I clearly saw that I must lead the life of an invalid—of one physically unable to commit to paper the incessant mental overtax. Death had robbed me of star number one—my father; and then of star number two—my mother. And here, as though to realize the prophecy of reverses in localization, my literary star was destined to be of only medium magnitude. Our Connecticut property hypothecated in satisfaction of Brazilian claims, I was left a pauper! A pauper! Not exactly that, for Agnes yet remained. To the residence of her father I frequently went, striving to assuage my anguish in the tender consolations of my affianced. One evening, when my heart was almost breaking, I was notified to discontinue my visits on the score of my poverty. In the days of my wealth the parents of Agnes professed pride in the proposed alliance, because of my blood, culture and literary promise. Mr. Osborne, it was artifice. I was courted to increase a treasure already too plethoric for mere home consumption. There was wealth abundant for a dozen sons-in-law, but in face of this, and on aforementioned plea, I was told to cease my visitation. Under this blow, Agnes lost *her* health. Had she been able to leave her bed, our marriage would have been consummated and the variable world taken on trial. As it stood, she was debarred seeing me, or sending a line. Soon this bright, particular star left the firmament of affection. Agnes was borne to the cemetery, and I saw her lain in the family vault. This tri-calamity threw me into typhoid, from which I emerged a miserable wreck. For bread I plied my talent, but failing to obtain a position worthy of my pen, I was driven into all kinds of penny-a-line trash and non-developing employment beneath the standard of a man longing to diffuse those ideas both masculine and regenerative. My friend, trouble is relative. To one it may be naught; to another and more sensitive organization it is in proportion to the cause. My peculiar nature could not brook the terrible succession of death and disaster. Sir, I judge you are imaginative. If so, place yourself in my situation, run out all the collaterals and concomitants of my career, and then try to divine what I have endured. Yesterday I did precarious, menial and humiliating work on a fourth-rate unprincipled journal. I labored under protest, knowing I was pandering to the base and doing nothing to promote—to regenerate. A fervent retrospection coupled with the present survey determined me. I wrote a letter, placed it in my trunk, and sought the Delaware at midnight. Take this for the *pro tem*, and await the completion of the picture."

"You wrote a letter?"

"I did, sir. Did *you*?"

"I—I—well that is—yes, sir, I left a letter."

After an expression of sympathy from Osborne, Paul said:

"What rehearsal have *you* to make?"

Said the midaged man; "All I now offer is this:

"I am a merchant, trading at No. —— street. Call in the morning at nine, and in my private apartment there will be a resumption."

At the time appointed Paul appeared, and was ushered into a well-appointed counting-house. Osborne was alone.

"Good morning, my friend," said he to Paul. "my young friend, is it possible that I resolved to leave these pleasant surroundings?"

"Why did you?" asked Paul.

"Ah! not yet, not yet. Let me lead the conversation. Have we not determined to live and improve on the past?"

"We have."

"Then, sir, will you take a five thousand dollar clerkship?"

"Most gladly?"

Paul was in the employ of Conrad Osborne. The salary was large and astonishing. Nothing further in explanation was offered by the benevolent man, and Anderson had but one great over-ruling idea; it was this: "Conrad Osborne, the mysterious merchant."

Business and friendship increased. The two became inseparable. Often there was mutual gazing, and then a quick relieving reference to some topic of interest.

Said Osborne, one morn, "Paul, my boy, I want you in partnership. I have accumulated a large fortune, and now I wish to see you both wealthy and in the realization of your paramount ambition."

A great surprise, a sea of gratitude, and a paper was signed. The firm now was Osborne & Anderson.

Time sped—one, two, three, four, and five far happier years. Paul noticed that opportunities were *created* to make him successful. His health became good by abstraction from ideality, and through the tonic influence of money. At the end of five years Osborne remarked:

"Paul, marry. I wish you would. I am a bachelor, and know the misery of celibacy. Take a wife, get a good home, and let me board in capacity of anything from brother to father."

Paul considered and acted. A brief courtship was followed by a quiet wedding, and a household of three.

One morning at breakfast table, Osborne said:

"Paul, my son, I am an old fool to bother about business. I have been making a resolution. From this week my name comes off the sign. You must take the stock, and pay whenever you can. I want to see an unassociated Paul Anderson."

All terminated according to the request, and Paul was a noted merchant—one on the high grade of millionaire.

When the dissolution was legally complete, Paul said:

"My friend, verily you are a mysterious merchant. I do not comprehend you. You could have sold your establishment for market value, and yet I am treated as a son. Why this unexpected favor?"

"Paul, my boy—I—never mind—I feel that same horrid symptom. I think we will take a carriage and go home."

One minute more and Conrad Osborne was unconscious on *a* lounge in the office of their legal advisor. In a few minutes he was conveyed home by Paul and the last named. Day followed day, and there was no perceptible improvement. The doctor said he could not name the disease; that, in fact, there seemed no organic or functional disorder. A consultation, however, resulted in the verdict of excessive phrenal tension, consequent upon causes to them unknown. Paul was sad; Osborne had taken the place of all he had missed. To Paul he was both a child and a sage, alternating according to requirement. Thought Anderson, "What if he should die and leave me unpossessed of his secret."

That was the master fear, the all engrossing theme that held him spelled-bound from morn till night.

"Doctor, tell me frankly, will Mr. Osborne recover?"

"Mr. Anderson, I now speak for both consulting physician and myself; your friend cannot last till morning."

Sorrow pervaded the household. Paul was almost frantic. He was grieved on account of both the verdict and the hidden mystery connected with his benefactor. Mr. and the faithful Mrs. Anderson mournfully stood beside their friend. He was in a dying condition. Several times he attempted to speak, but failed. Paul held his hand and strove to coherency, but nothing was elicited save this: "Look in portfolio number two, Paul."

A convulsive gasp, and Conrad Osborne had paid the universal debt.

The funeral was over, and a calm, quiet evening saw Anderson and lady examining the papers of the deceased. There was a vast fortune, but no relatives. What direction was this capital to take? Portfolio number two was opened. The first thing arresting attention was a letter, with this superscription:

"*To the world!*"

This document was voluminous—too extensive to insert in a brief sketch. There was found his entire history, from boyhood to the resolution of suicide. Conrad Osborne was but an assumed name—a mere cloak preventive of mortification. It appears that this repentant man had never made but one great error, and that was the swindling of Paul's father. This so preyed upon his better nature that he could never absolve himself from its terrible and overshadowing influence.

Lacking the moral courage to orally report his malfeasance and make personal restitution, he resolved to bequeath his property to the widow of his ruined partner, and then commit himself to the Delaware. This portfolio number two also contained memoranda relative to his love for Paul and lady. At the end of a long and affectionate letter addressed to both he said:

"My dear Paul, how wonderful are the ways of Providence! Think of that memorable night, my boy, and know that I have lived because I found you. Had justice been done your worthy father, his business talent would have left more than half the fortune I have willed you."

"*Willed* you," said Mrs. Anderson. "Is there a will?"

At that moment her husband saw a sealed document. It was a will—not the one made in favor of his partner's widow, but a second instrument creating Paul the sole heir to all his vast estates.

By way of explotive to a codicil, was the following:

"All pertaining to me is solved. You know the secret that led me to the river side, and caused you to term me 'The Mysterious Merchant.'"

The Shaker Service at Mount Lebanon.

Upon the bench next to the front, staring at the wide painted arch of the ceiling, at the shiny smooth floor, at the large long windows through the blinds of which the light quivered painfully, and at the vacant benches along the opposite walls—there we sat, with an awful feeling at the heart, wondering what strange thing would happen. And while we stared a door opened on the left, and in trooped a company of—what shall we call them? It was as if Gabriel had blown his horn over just one select little moss-grown grave yard—and only the women had heard and arisen. Dear ghosts of our grandmothers!—they flitted before us so pale, so daintily arrayed for this their resurrection morn!

Then opened another door, and the Shaker brethren stalked in on tiptoe in solemn, grotesque procession—occupying seats opposite the sisters.

At first a pause, but presently the worshipers arise and walked about indifferently—till, in an instant, the moving mass crystallizes into definite form; the sisters and brothers ranged in rows facing each other, the sexes separated near the farther wall by but little space, while the dividing avenue widens out toward the visitors like the letter V. Just to see that company standing there with folded hands! The sisters with their white caps, spotless white kerchiefs crossed upon immaculate bosoms, folded handkerchiefs hanging over prim arms, drab skirts in serene, cast-iron plaits, and high heeled shoes. The brethren in their sombre, brown, gray suits, long coats, large white turn down collars, and hair cut straight across the forehead.

Now a brother at the other end of the vis-a-vis—an old fellow with a Duke of Wellington face—steps forward and begins to speak in a subdued, hesitating monotone. He tells what a privilege it is to dwell thus in unity and peace, with all occasions for strife removed; and as he warms a little with his theme his body sways backward and forward, and at every few words he lifts himself on his toes and comes down upon his heels with a jerk. After the Duke has been delivered of his burn, another and another step out from the men's side, and utter a few sing-song sentences of experience or exhortation—declaring how blessed this oneness of the faithful—praying that they all may been abled to continue in the angel life. Sitting with closed eyes you might think, for all the world, that you were in an old-fashioned Methodist prayer meeting, just before it had reached the hallelujah point.

Again they wander around and again take sudden shape. This time the whole company stand in rows with their backs to the world's people—all save a single line stretching along the wall, with their faces toward their companions and us.

Another pause, a low, eldritch wail; a few slow twanging notes in solo, a swift, shrilling chorus—and the multitude has started into motion. Those in the single line along the wall hold out their hands, palms up, and beckon, in time with the singing; the same time is kept, both with hands and feet, by the great company of worshipers,—two steps forward toward the wall; then three quick tramps,—right about face,—backward and forward,—now and than five or six sharp claps of the hand, and above all that wild, exultant melody,—"on and on and ever on," with never a pause between the verses. No bass nor alto. The deep voices of the men, following the air on the lower octaves, make strange, surging undertone. Shriller and shriller rises the chorus; the dancers sway from side to side; you think you see a brighter ghsten in their down cast eyes, and the faces of some are lit with an inward ecstasy. Others move with a jaunty swing and kick, as if there were a mischievous twinkle under the mask of their stolid features:

"What solemn feelings rise,
And flow through every sense!
Who can behold without surprise
The passing great events?
This is a glorious day
Which God hath ushered in;
And now, his power He doth display,
To save the soul from sin.

"And we are truly blest,
With blessings many fold;
Of many treasures we're possessed,
More precious far than gold.
We are blest in many ways,
We are blest in many things;
And we enjoy far happier days—
Than princes, lords, or kings.

"Christ is our heavenly head;
We are fed with angels' food;
We've all that we can ask or need,
To make us truly good.
Then why should we delay,
Or any coldness feel?
Why not press forward on our way,
With courage, faith and zeal?

"Let us renew those bands,
Which bind us to obey
The Holy Spirits, whose commands,
Will keep us in the way.
If we are not secured,
By truth's pure golden chain,
We are exposed to be allured,
And drawn to sin again.

"But, if we still pursue
The way so bright and pure,
And persevere till we get through
And heavenly life secure;
Then we shall feel and know,
What now by faith we view;
At rest, were living waters flow,
And joy's forever new."

In an instant all is still. Then out of one more scene of apparently inextricable confusion is evolved, with military precision, another figure; a central group, a circle around this, and another circle including all. The pitch is given, the hymn is started, and the circles move in opposite directions, with bewildering effects. The out circle is so large that the Shaker plaits and homespun brush in passing against worldly flounces and broadcloth.

O those lovely old women demurely skipping by with that queer flopping of the hands—what are they doing here? Why aren't they crooning over the cradles of their grand-children, or brightening homely firesides with the light of their sweet, motherly old faces. The pink cheeked girl that just went past, did you notice (or was it only our imagination) that wistful glance toward the world's girls on the benches? What wizened, hopeless faces are these that follow.

And the men—representatives of all classes and kinds! Wellingtons, Benjamin Franklins, French Revolutionists of the Robespierre type; a dreamy-eyed Robert Falconer; a comfortable old Methodist presiding elder; a Continental soldier; and once in a while a countenance almost idiotic.

There were other dances. In the midst of one exercise a cry went up that made us start: "O, I'm glad I can live the angel life here below!" piped a small brother on the left. He went off into a nervous paroxysm and stood shaking for what seemed many minutes with fearful violence. But none of the worshipers appeared at all disturbed by the eccentricity of the little brother who loved the angel life. From what we heard afterwards, we suppose they were used to him.

After a while the backless benches—which had been piled at each end of the room—were brought out and the brothers and sisters sat down facing each other, with their handkerchiefs spread over their knees. Then a dark-browed brother, with a very dignified bearing, and a sadness in his large eyes, came forward and took up his position in front of us poor sinners. So we poor sinners turned and looked upon ourselves. It was a contrast striking enough. There all was "gray and melancholy" as the ocean waste. Here bloomed a terraced parterre of richest flowers. But to the eyes of that stern prophet as he stood gazing full upon us, the contrast was deeper, more portentous, pitiful.

He thanked us for the respect we had shown their worship; he told how this little band was striving to imitate Christ; to follow the example of the early church; to live the angel life, where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage. He flushed into eloquence when he pointed to the sin and misery within the shadow of our splendid cathedrals; his lip curled with scorn as he spoke of our preaching peace with the ballot. Others of the brethren made short addresses in a similar strain, after which the service was declared ended.

Wasn't the dancing funny? and how could we keep from laughing? It was the funniest thing that ever we beheld—and we never, in our lives, felt less inclined to laughter. If the greatest jokers of all ages had united in devising the most consumedly comical exhibition that could by any means be devised; if they had invented the quaintest costumes in the world and hung them upon the most outlandish set of people under the canopy; if they had succeeded in inducing these people to comport in the most ridiculous manner possible, they could not have produced a divertisement more exquisitely absurd than the Shaker dance. And yet there was a wonderful pathos and charm about it—something of the same atmosphere that makes Jefferson's Rip Van Winkle a "thing of beauty and a joy forever,"—though many go away from the play, as well as from the service, with a memory only of the fun.

But besides the tender quaintness of it, there was an unmutterable sadness—a horrible sense of error and misdirection. O, the least melancholy sight of all, that poor idiot face—those long, imbecile fingers, with their weary, pathetic beckoning.

This does not oppress you so strongly while you are under the influence of the spell. It is when you are riding home, through God's green and lovely world, and the birds chirp and flit among the branches over your heads,—God's own world, full of all harmonies of sound and color. Then the Shaker song rings in your memory, uncanny, mournful,—the Shaker life, with its selfish self-denial, stands before you, barren, false, ungodly.—*The Old Cabinet, in Scribner's for October.*

GENERALITIES.

The most positive men are the most credulous.

Kind feelings are benefits as much as kind deeds.

What a man does is the real test of what a man is.

Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues.

Fools, with bookish knowledge, are children with edged weapons.

Good qualities are incomprehensible to those who have them not.

The three great conquerors of the world are: Fashion, Love and Death.

A hypocrite is one that is neither what he seems, nor seems what he is.

Modesty seldom resides in a breast that is not enriched by noble virtues.

He that finds it always easy to be a Christian, may doubt whether he is one.

How canst thou be a judge of another's heart that dost not know thine own.

There is a man in town so bashful that he seldom gets acquainted with the facts.

If any one maligns your character live so that nobody will believe the slanderer.

The history of the world tells us that immoral means will ever intercept good ends.

Priceless as the gift of utterance may be, the practice of silence in some respects far excels it.

Pride is increased by ignorance; those who assume the most are those who usually know the least.

The change of habits are generally too small to be felt till they are too strong to be broken.

Genius has limits, virtue has none; every one pure and good can become purer and better still.

There is an old fashioned parlor game that has never been improved upon, and that is courting.

It is one of the worst of errors to suppose that there is any other path of safety except that of duty.

You may glean knowledge by reading, but you must separate the wheat from the chaff by thinking.

A pure character is like polished steel—if dimmed by breath it almost instantly recovers its brightness.

Learning is wealth to the poor, an honor to the rich, an aid to the young, and a support and comfort to the aged.

We often omit the good we might do, in consequence of thinking about that which it is out of our power to do.

"He who laughs can commit no deadly sin," said the wise and sweet hearted woman who was the mother of Goethe.

Every heart has its secret sorrow; which the world knows not, and often-times we call a man cold when he is only sad.

Portland R. A. C. No. 3.—Regular Convocation on the second Thursday evening of each month at Masonic Hall, No. 16 North Front street.
By order of M. E. H. P.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

G. A. R.—Baker Post No. 1.—Regular meeting every Saturday evening at Nonpareil Hall, corner First and Madison sts. All comrades in good standing invited to attend. By order of
POST COMMANDER.

Multnomah Tribe No. 3, I. O. R. M. holds regular Councils every Tuesday evening at the Eighth Run, at Oregon Wigwam, in Parrish's building, corner Washington and Front Streets.
my6dtf By order of THE SACHEM.

Samaritan Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

U. A. O. D.—Regular meetings of MorvinGrove, No 2, on Thursday evening of each week, at 8 o'clock, in Druid's Hall, Front street, near Stark. Members of Sister Groves and sojourning Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
L. J. BULLARD, N. A.
H. L. Marston, R. S. mr9dtf

Harmony Lodge, No. 12, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.
fe21dtf

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No 1086.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE PORTLAND, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Willamette River, with diverging Roadways and Footways.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act entitled "An Act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river in Oregon, from the city of Portland to the east bank of said river," approved February 2, 1870, has given the consent of the United States to the corporation of the city of Portland to erect, or cause to be erected a bridge with diverging roadways and footways, and double draws over and across the Willamette river, between the city of Portland and the east bank of said river at any time within six years from the passage of said Act, and providing that said bridge shall be so constructed, and built as not to obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river, and that before the commencement of the construction of said bridge, a plan thereof with a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, and for the distance of one mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depths and currents at all points of the same, shall be submitted to the Secretary of War, together with such other information as may be required to enable the Secretary of War to determine whether the said bridge, when built, will obstruct, impair or injuriously modify the navigation of the river, and that upon the approval of the Secretary of War, of said plan and location, and upon receiving notice of such approval, the building of said bridge may be commenced in strict conformity to the approved plan and location, but not otherwise; and, whereas, said city of Portland by the provisions of said act, is authorized and empowered, so far as Congress has the power to grant the same, to make rules and regulations for the care of said bridge and for the regulation and collection of tolls for crossing the same, as it shall deem just and reasonable; and, whereas, it is desirable that a suitable bridge should be built upon such a plan as will afford the greatest accommodation to railroads, carriages, foot passengers and other travel, and obviate the necessity of building more than one bridge across said river at or near the city of Portland, and, whereas, it is inexpedient for said city of Portland in its corporate capacity to undertake the building of a bridge; and, whereas, the "Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company" propose to establish the initial point of their road within the city of Portland at such point, between Clay and Salmon streets as may be most suitable for the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river; provided the Common Council shall grant permission to build a bridge across said river in the manner provided by said act of Congress and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon.

Now, therefore, the city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That in order to provide for the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river within the time and in accordance with the provisions specified in an act of Congress entitled "An Act giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river in Oregon from the city of Portland to the east bank of said river," approved February 2, 1870. The consent of the city of Portland is hereby given to the "Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, a corporation duly organized under articles of incorporation filed in the office of the County Clerk of Multnomah county, Oregon, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1871, to build and erect their railroad bridge with diverging roadways and footways and double draws over and across the Willamette river, between the city of Portland and the east bank of said river upon the terms and conditions in this ordinance set forth and provided.

Section 2. Said Railroad Company shall, within six months from the date of this ordinance, present to the Common Council a detailed map of the river at the proposed site of the bridge, and for the distance of one mile above and below the site, exhibiting the depths and currents at all points of the same, and the Common Council, if satisfied that the proposed location is such that said bridge, when built, will not obstruct, impair or injuriously modify the navigation of the river nor obstruct any street or streets in the city of Portland, nor render necessary any change of the established grade of any street or streets to the injury thereof, shall certify the same to the Secretary of War for his approval or rejection.

Section 3. At or before the time of presenting a map of the proposed site of the bridge, as provided in Sec. 2 of this ordinance, the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall also furnish to the Common Council a detailed plan of said proposed bridge which said plan shall be for a bridge with double footways and carriage ways, double draws, and of a sufficient width to fully accommodate the public travel and also to provide by an upper deck or superstructure, or in some other manner, for a railway track of sufficient width to allow of the passage of trains running upon what is known as the "broad gauge." That portion of the bridge to be used for the railway track shall be so arranged as not to interfere in any manner with the carriage or footways; said plan shall show the hight, width, length of span, *dimensions* of piers, width of draws, the estimated weight that may be placed with safety upon that portion of the bridge intended for a railway, and upon any portion of said bridge, together with such other information as may be necessary to determine the strength and capacity of said bridge, its adaptability to the wants of the traveling public and whether the said bridge will obstruct, impair or injuriously modify the navigation of the river, and said plan and specifications, if satisfactory to the Common Council, shall be by them approved and certified to the Secretary of War, for his approval or rejection, as provided in the act of Congress.

Section 4. Within six months after receiving notice from the Secretary of War of his approval of the plan and location of said bridge, the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall proceed to the construction of said bridge, conforming strictly to the approved plan and location, and not otherwise, and shall complete the same within two years from the date of said approval, provided, that, if the building of any part of that portion of the bridge intended for a railway track can be postponed until such time as the same may be needed for use, without materially affecting the strength or capacity of the bridge for other travel. The said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company are authorized to omit the building of that portion, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

Sec. 5. In case the construction of any part of that portion of said bridge intended for railroad purposes is postponed, as provided in section (4) four of this ordinance, the necessary work for the completion thereof shall be commenced as soon as practicable after receiving notice from any railroad company needing and wishing to use the same, or from the Common Council, and the work shall be completed in accordance with the original plan without unnecessary delay.

Sec. 6. That portion of said bridge intended for railway purposes may be used by any railroad company wishing to use the same upon such terms and conditions and under such restrictions as may be agreed upon by such railroad company; provided that the use of such railroad bridge by one railroad company, so agreed upon, shall not be to the exclusion of any other railroad company, or companies, needing and wishing to use the same under similar restrictions, terms and conditions.

Sec. 7. In case any duly organized railroad company desiring and needing the use of that part of said bridge intended for railway purposes, and unable to agree with the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company as to the terms and conditions under which the same may be used by them; then and in that case the said "Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company" shall consent to an arbitration of the matter in dispute, by three disinterested persons, one to be selected by each party, and the third to be selected by the other two.

Sec. 8. Upon producing satisfactory evidence to the Common Council that the roadways and footways of said bridge are completed in conformity with the original plan, and are in all respects safe and ready for travel, the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall open the same and keep said roadway and footways open at all times, except when absolutely necessary to close the same or any portion thereof for repairs, and the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall keep said bridge and every portion thereof in good condition and safe for public travel, while the same may stand.

Sec. 9. So far as the Common Council have the right to fix the same, the said "Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company" are authorized to charge and collect tolls for crossing said bridge at, not to exceed the following rates:

For each head of sheep or hogs, five cents (5c).

For each head of loose cattle, horses or mules, ten cents (10c).

For each vehicle, other than a dray or truck, including driver, drawn by one animal, twenty cents (20c).

For each dray or truck, loaded or unloaded, drawn by one animal, twenty-five cents (25c).

For each vehicle, other than a dray or truck, loaded or unloaded, including driver, drawn by two animals, twenty-five cents (25c).

For each dray or truck drawn by two animals, loaded or unloaded, including driver, thirty-five cents (35c).

For each additional animal, ten cents (10c).

For each additional person, three cents (3c).

For each horse, mule and driver, fifteen cents (15c).

For each footman, three cents (3c).

For each (100) one hundred pounds of freight on pack animals, 5 cents, (5c).

Six persons besides the driver in a vehicle used for carrying passengers shall be deemed a load.

For each additional person, three cents (3c). *Provided*, that nothing contained in this section shall be construed to apply to that portion of the bridge intended for railway purposes, and provided further, that after the expiration of seven (7) years from time of opening said bridge for travel the rates of toll above named may be increased or modified in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 10. After the expiration of seven (7) years from the time of completion and opening of said bridge as hereinbefore provided, the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall present to the Common Council a statement, verified by the accounting officer or officers of said Co., showing the gross receipts of said Company from the railways and footways of said bridge, the actual expenses thereof, including repairs, and the net receipts of said Company from said roadways and footways for the year next preceding the date thereof, and shall annually thereafter make a like statement, but no dividend or any part thereof paid or declared during the year or at any time prior thereto, shall be included in the statement of expenditures, and whenever the gross receipts upon said roadways and footways as above stated for one year shall exceed the necessary expenses of said Company by a sum equal to twenty-five (25) per centum upon the actual cost of erecting said bridge, then and in that case the rates of tolls shall be so fixed that the nett annual income of said Company from said roadways and footways shall be as near as practicable to such per centum upon said actual cost.

Section 11. The said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall at all times during the erection of said bridge provide for the free passage up and down the river of all steamers, sailing vessels and boats of any kind of description, and upon the completion of said bridge the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall provide that the draws shall be suitably tended and opened for the speedy, safe and free passage through the same of all vessels, boats or sailing craft at all hours, and the Common Council reserves the right to make such rules and regulations to enforce the provisions of this section as may be found necessary.

Section 12. That in order to avail themselves of the provisions of this Ordinance the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, at a meeting of its directors, shall accept the provisions in this Ordinance, and by a resolution upon its journal direct the President and Secretary to enter into an agreement in writing embodying therein the provisions of this Ordinance, and file the said agreement with the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland, said agreement to be signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, and sealed with its corporate seal, binding said Company and its assigns to faithfully perform the conditions and considerations on the part of said Company specified in this Ordinance, and the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland is hereby authorized upon the presentation of a duly certified copy of the said Company's resolution of acceptance of the propositions in this Ordinance contained, to enter into and sign said agreement to and with the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, on behalf of the city of Portland, and attach thereunto the seal of the city; which signing and sealing shall bind the city of Portland to the agreement and conditions in this ordinance specified, so far as the Common Council has the right so to do.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Provided, that nothing in this ordinance or in said contract shall be so construed as to bind the city of Portland to do any act or be liable in any damages to the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company, by reason of any lack of authority under the laws of the United States or of the State of Oregon to fully comply with the provisions thereof.

Section 13. In case said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall fail to make the surveys and plan for said bridge, commence the building thereof, or complete the same within the time and in the manner specified in this ordinance, or in case the said Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad Company shall fail to perform any of the terms, conditions and considerations in the ordinance specified, then in that case the contract specified in section 12 of this ordinance shall be null and void, and the Common Council shall declare the same void, and all the rights and privileges accruing to said Company thereunder forfeited by said Company.

Passed the Common Council October 4, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Oct. 6, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

o10d5t

Ordinance No. 1,079.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 984, entitled "An ordinance to impose and regulate Licenses in the City of Portland."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That sub-division four (4) of section nine (9) of ordinance No. 984, entitled "An Ordinance to impose and regulate licenses in the city of Portland" be so amended as to read as follows:

4. Peddlers shall be classified and rated as follows: When traveling with more than two animals the first class; when traveling with two animals the second class; when traveling with one animal, the third class, and when traveling on foot the fourth class. Peddlers of the first class shall pay a license of one hundred dollars per quarter, or twelve dollars a week; the second class shall pay a quarterly license of seventy-five dollars, or a weekly license of eight dollars; the third class shall pay fifty dollars per quarter, or six dollars per week; and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay two dollars and fifty cents per week, or fifteen dollars a quarter; *provided*, that no license shall be issued to any peddler as a quarterly license for any fractional part of a quarter, and all peddlers' licenses shall date from the day of payment, anything in this ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding. Any persons, except persons peddling newspapers, bibles, and religious tracts, and farmers or persons peddling the product of their own farms, gardens, or milk-ranches who offer to sell at retail or wholesale, goods, wares, merchandise, or other commodities, as traveling from place to place in the city of Portland, shall be regarded as a peddler under this ordinance.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved September 29, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

o7d5t

Ordinance No. 1080.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND ORDINANCE NO. 475 entitled "An Ordinance concerning Offenses and Disorderly Conduct."

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That in each and every section of Ordinance No. 475 the words "Police Judge" be substituted for the word "Recorder."

Sec. 2. That in each and every section of said Ordinance the words "Chief of Police" be substituted for the word "Marshal."

Sec. 3. That section 6 of said Ordinance be amended to read as follows:

(Section 6.) That any person who shall falsely assume to be a Chief of Police, Captain of Police, Policeman, or other officer of the city, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or who shall wear the adopted uniform of the Police force, unless he is a duly commissioned officer, such person upon conviction before the Police Court, shall be subjected to a penalty of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars for each offense.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved September 29, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

oc7d5t

Ordinance No. 1081.

AN ORDINANCE FIXING THE BOND AND COMPENSATION and defining the duties of the City Treasurer.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the City Treasurer, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall execute a bond to the city of Portland in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, payable in United States gold coin, with sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, conditioned that he will faithfully perform his duties as Treasurer and will account for and pay over all moneys that may come into his hands as such Treasurer.

Section 2. The parties who are sureties upon the bond of the City Treasurer shall be required to file with the bond affidavits to the effect that they are worth in the aggregate over and above all debts and liabilities, and exclusive from property, exempt from execution at least the amount of the penal bond.

Section 3. The City Treasurer shall receive for his services an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars, payable quarterly.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to make a quarterly exhibit to the Common Council of the city of Portland, setting forth the amount of moneys received from taxation or otherwise, and specifying from what sources such moneys were received, and showing the amounts paid out from each fund during the quarter, and the balance of money or other property remaining in his hands at the close of the quarter; and shall accompany such exhibit with a schedule of all warrants paid by him during the quarter, specifying the amount and number of each and the fund out of which such amounts were paid. Such exhibit shall be made on the first day of January, the first day of April, the first day of July and the first day of October of each year.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to cancel every warrant paid by him, by writing across the face of the same the word, "Paid," and the date of payment either by writing or by a stamp, and said warrants so canceled shall accompany each quarterly exhibit.

Section 6. All warrants drawn upon the Treasurer shall be paid in the order of their presentation.

Section 7. The quarterly exhibits of the City Treasurer shall be referred to the "Committee on Ways and Means," and after being approved by the Common Council a certified copy of the same shall be published in the city newspaper of two consecutive days.

Section 8. All ordinances and parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Sept. 29, 1871.
PHILLIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

o7d5t

Ordinance No 1,082.

AN ORDINANCE DEFINING THE DUTIES AND compensation of the City Attorney.

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The City Attorney shall be of the degree of Attorney and Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the State.

It shall be his duty to attend to, and manage in behalf of the city, all actions, suits, or proceedings in which the city is legally interested, and to attend to the prosecution of all persons charged with the violation of a city ordinance, and give his advice and opinion in writing on such legal questions as may arise from time to time in relation to the business of the corporation, or concerning any matter in which the city is interested, when required by the Mayor or Common Council, or any city officer, and such other duties in the line of his profession, as are, or may hereafter be required of him, by the Charter or any ordinance of the city. *Provided*, That no opinion of the City Attorney need be in writing, unless required by the Mayor, Common Council, or Chairman of a Committee.

Sec. 2. The City Attorney shall, from and after July 1, 1871, receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and shall be furnished with such blanks and stationery as may be required in the Police Court.

Section 3. No writ of review or appeal shall be taken by the City Attorney in any suit in which judgment shall be rendered against the city, unless upon report of the facts to the Mayor and Council. The Council shall order such writ or appeal to be brought.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the City Attorney to prepare all contracts to which the city may be a party, and deliver them to the City Auditor, and thereupon to notify by mail the respective parties in interest that such contracts are ready for execution.

Section 5. The City Attorney shall file with the City Auditor two copies of each brief submitted by him in the Supreme Court of the State, in cases to which the city is a party.

Section 6. The City Attorney shall report to the Council in writing, when required by the Mayor or Council, a statement of the suits instituted by him and settled before judgment, and of those which shall be prosecuted to judgment, the names of the defendants, the costs of each suit, the results of the suits, whether in favor of the defendant or plaintiff, and at the same time shall submit his opinion as to the result of any suit determined against the city in appeal.

Section 7. Ordinance No. 368, entitled "An Ordinance defining the duties and compensation of the City Attorney," and all ordinances amendatory thereto, are hereby repealed.

Passed the Common Council, September 27, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and City Clerk.

Approved October 4, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

c7d5t

Ordinance No 1,083.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the General Fund for Street Monuments.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for Street Monuments, boxes and covers, and the necessary surveys in placing the same, the sum of three hundred dollars be and is hereby appropriated out of the General Fund.

Passed the Common Council October 4, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Oct. 6, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

oc10d5t

Ordinance No. 1085.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE ERECTION of a Building for Police purposes.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. That the plans for a Police Building, submitted by the Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby approved and adopted.

Sec. 2. That the Committee on Streets and Public Property be and are hereby authorized to contract for the erection and completion of a Building for Police purposes in accordance with plans adopted, on Lot No. 4 in Block No. 30.

Sec. 3. That the Committee on Streets and Public Property are authorized to make such necessary alterations in the arrangement of the adopted plans as they deem required for the better convenience and improvement thereof.

Provided, such alterations shall not materially increase the expense of construction.

Passed the Common Council October 4, 1871.

W. S. CALDWELL,
Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Oct. 6, 1871.
PHILIP WASSERMAN,
Mayor.

oc10d5d

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46 Front street.
s28dtf

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the 29th day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of Emil Frank, in the county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of George H. Durham, Portland, Oregon, before George H. Durham, Register on the 31st day of October, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. G. YOUNG,
U. S. Marshal as Messenger.

Whalley & Fechheimer, Att'ys. o29d3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of Oregon. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of R. Doty, Jesse Ray, W. H. Ray, bankrupts. Whereas, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1871, an order was made in the above entitled matter and Court, authorizing the undersigned, as assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupts, to sell at public auction the property hereinafter described belonging to said estate, free from all incumbrances thereon. Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, at the court house door of Multnomah county, in the city of Portland, State of Oregon, will sell, or cause to be sold, free from all incumbrances, for U. S. gold coin cash in hand, the following described property, to-wit: Certain pieces of land situated in the town of Eola, county of Polk, and State of Oregon, and known as lots one (1) and eight (8) in block number eighteen (18); also, lot number one (1) in block number twelve (12), with all the improvements thereon, in said town of Eola.

JOSEPH BACHMAN,
Assignee.

Whalley & Fechheimer, attorneys for the estate.
se29dtoc25

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF OREGON, ss. At Portland, the 4th day of October, A. D. 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Swan Peterson, of East Portland, in the county of Multnomah, and State of Oregon, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

A. E. JOHNSON, Assignee
of the estate of Swan Peterson, Bankrupt.

Whalley & Thayer, Att'ys for Estate. o5d1aw3t

BANKRUPT NOTICE.—District Court of the United States for the District of Oregon.—In the matter of Max Wormser, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Max Wormser, of Portland in Multnomah county in said District, duly declared Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, and that the 21st day of October, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day is assigned for the hearing of the same before said Court, when and where creditors of said bankrupt may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

R. WILCOX,
Clerk of said Court.

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER, Att'ys. s28d1aw3t

To Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland, until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, October 18, 1871, for the furnishing of materials, building and completing (except the iron cellars) a Brick Building for Police purposes, on Lot 4, Block 30, according to plans and specifications, to be seen at the office of Burton & Piper, Architects.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

E. M. BURTON,
J. M. HAYWOOD,
W. LAIR HILL,
Committee on Streets and Public Property.

oc12d1d

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VOL. XI.

The Daily Oregonian.

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d26dawtf

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